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VOL. XXIV NO. 36 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Judicial Inquiry Into Phenhara Shooting

Bihar Govt. & Sessions Court's Strictures

No Action Against Officer Without Further Investigation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
PATNA, Feb. 11.

It is understood that the Local Government having requested the High Court to spare one of the Judges to hold an enquiry into the justification or otherwise of the Firing on a Hindu crowd at Phenhara in Champaran District on the occasion of the last Mahabiri Jhanda Procession, Justice James has been appointed to hold the enquiry.

This move is evidently because of the observations made by Mr. T. Luby, Sessions Judge of Muzaffarpur, holding that the firing was unjustified by the situation.

The following important resolution of the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Political Department is released for the information of the public:—

"On 4th August 1935 in village Phenhara in Champaran District there was a serious riot in connection with the Mahabiri Jhanda procession in the course of which the sub-Divl. Officer of Motihari who was in charge of the body of armed police, opened fire. Six persons were killed and several more were wounded. A number of persons were put on their trial for rioting and 24 were convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two months to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S REMARKS.

They appealed to the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge acquitted three of the appellants. He upheld the convictions of the remaining appellants under section 145 and 147 of Indian Penal Code and maintained the sentences of imprisonment. In the course of his appellate judgment, the Sessions Judge made the following remark:

"Strictly speaking it is not part of my present task to come to a finding whether the order to fire was justified or not. But as the trying Magistrate has gone out of his way to praise the coolness and courage of the sub-Divl. Officer and to commend his every action. I feel it incumbent upon me to express my own opinion on this point after very careful perusal of evidence on record."

The Sessions Judge concluded the discussion on this matter with the words:

"My considered opinion on the evidence is that firing was premature, to say the least of it, and that Mr. S. K. Aikat (Sub-Divl Officer) is not the sort of officer who should be trusted to handle armed police."

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION.

Sub-Divl. Officer S. K. Aikat was a witness; but the necessity for firing was not the issue in the trial. Neither before the Magistrate nor before the Sessions Judge was he represented nor was all the evidence relating to his action before the court. It is, therefore, impossible for the local Government without further investigation to take action of the Sessions Judge's remarks regarding the justification for firing which are admittedly "obiter dicta". As the question whether firing was justified was not the point in issue in the appeal, the local Government are advised that further judicial finding on the justification for the Sessions Judge's remarks on this point cannot be ensured.

GOVERNMENT APPREHENSION

The view expressed by the Sessions Judge has received wide publicity and the local Government are apprehensive of its probable effect on communal relations, particularly in view of the near approach of the festivals at which tension is liable to occur. If the Sessions Judge was right in the view which he has expressed on this point, it would clearly be necessary for the local Government to consider making some grant to the families of persons who lost their lives and it would further be necessary to consider the future usefulness and posting of the Sub-Divl. Officer, whose discretion has been thus criticised. If on the other hand the Sessions Judge's opinion is mistaken, it is necessary in justice to the sub-Divisional Officer that the aspersion on him should be refuted.

The Government have also to consider the effect both on the public and upon the Magistrates who may be placed in future in a similar position.

PUBLIC INQUIRY

The local Government, therefore, consider that in the interest of the public and of the officer himself, inquiry into the matter of his conduct essential. They have, therefore, requested the Chief Justice of Patna High Court to depute a judge of the High Court, for the purpose of holding a public investigation into the justification for the Sub-Divisional Officer's action in opening fire.

The Chief Justice has agreed to depute Mr. Justice James to make the inquiry and it will be held at an early date. The finding of the Hon'ble Judge will be published in due course."

Rs. 3,000
SUGGESTIONS COMPETITION
will close
TO-DAY
WEDNESDAY
12th February

MOVE TO END SYRIAN TROUBLES?

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The Premier announces that a Mediterranean Council composed of Colonial administrators and experts is being summoned shortly to examine the situation in North Africa and near East.

It is believed the meeting is being called chiefly to discuss the troubles in Syria.—Reuter.

Demonstrations At Damascus

Further demonstrations occurred at Damascus. The bazaars are closed at Alleppo and elsewhere.

A riot in which five demonstrators were killed and an officer seriously wounded occurred at Diereszor, Euphrates.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET PACT

Possible Reaction On Germany In Event Of Ratification

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, February 11.

The possible effect of ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact on the Franco-German relations is viewed calmly in London, where official circles attach considerable importance to M. Von Neurath's assurances to Mr. Eden that Germany valued the Locarno Treaty and no German occupation of the demilitarised zone by German troops is feared, at any rate during the next few months.

In other quarters, it is thought possible that Germany may protest against the Franco-Soviet Pact on grounds that it is an infringement of the spirit of the Locarno Treaty.

REORGANISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.

After defeating by 235 votes to 125 a Labour rejection motion, the House of Commons passed the Second Reading of the Sugar Industry Reorganisation Bill, providing "inter alia" for the amalgamation of beet-sugar factories and continuing Government assistance on a diminishing scale as announced in Parliament on July 30, 1935.

"C.K." Can't Be Elbowed Out

NAIDU LOOKS FOR NEW TALENT

Support From Unexpected Quarters For His English Tour

"Chronicle Special"
BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In connection with the proposed visit of Naidu's XI to England, the "Bombay Chronicle" understands that negotiations with cricket authorities in England started nearly three weeks back, and the latter are reported to have favoured the proposal. It is understood that certain counties have welcomed the appearance of C. K. Naidu as a skipper again.

The anti-Naidu propaganda carried on by certain interested parties, is strongly resented by the cricket public of India as well as the sport-loving public of England. The idea of sending a team under Major Naidu's leadership is not only widely welcomed but has, it is understood, received support even from unexpected quarters.

As a born skipper Naidu is out for new talent. With the future of Indian cricket in his mind's eye, his team will consist of young blood which only waits for an opportunity and a skipper to give proof.

OTTAWA BATTLE IN MARCH

Party Leaders Meet Commerce Member

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

All speculation in regard to Ottawa will be set at rest till about the middle of March. It is understood that owing to the lack of time for a full-dress debate on Ottawa owing to the railway and general budget programme till March 15, when voting on demands will be completed, it is felt necessary to postpone the Ottawa debate till a later date. Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Jinnah, Aney and Sir Leslie Hudson, leaders of the Congress, Independent, Nationalist and European group, will meet the Commerce Member tonight to settle the change of programme.

It is expected that the debate will be fixed to commence on March 16.

LOBBY DISCUSSIONS

Hunt For Agreed Formula

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Interesting lobby developments have happened in connection with the debate on the Ottawa Agreement Talks between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Pant and Mr. Satyamurthi on behalf of the Congress Party and Mr. Jinnah, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody of the Independent Party have not yielded definite results so far. No agreed formula has been evolved and efforts to this end will be continued to-night.

Mr. Gauba's amendment which the press message seeks to make out as an agreed solution still forms the subject of discussion in the lobby and its text does not seem to find favour with Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party.

It is learnt that the European Group is willing to support Mr. Gauba's amendment while there is some difference of opinion in the Nationalist Party, the majority of which, wants to join the Congress in outright denunciation of the pact.

Another fresh suggestion in the field is that the present agreement be terminated and a Committee appointed to lay down the general principles governing trade treaties with foreign countries including the United Kingdom.

TREASURY BENCH IN TEMPER

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, February 11.

Further evidence of official temper was seen to-day in the Assembly. Immediately after the question-hour, the Home Member, addressing the Opposition leaders exclaimed in a taunting manner: "What! No Adjournment motion."

Immediately Mr. Satyamurthi retorted: "No internments and no imprisonments?"

Sir H. Craik after some hesitation replied: "Not now."

Mr. Satyamurthi then said: "You will have Adjournment motions when you do something."

This incident which displayed the present mood of Treasury Bench was the subject of surprised comment in the Lobby.

NO BRITISH LOAN TO RUSSIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.

Although inter-departmental talks on the question of the extension of credits to Russia are still proceeding, it is learnt that the plan for a loan has been dropped, largely owing to technical difficulties connected with the British guarantee for a foreign loan.

"Backward" Areas Scandal Exposed

Govt. Wants To Set Up Officials As Chieftains & Kings, Says M. L. A.

ABOLISH SCHEDULED TERRITORIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

After having disposed of the question of the State taking over the B. N. W. and M. & S. M. Railways, in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Ramnarayan. Singh moved a resolution suggesting that Government should take such steps as necessary and proper to extend the same level of administration to the people of excluded and partially excluded areas and the Chief Commissioners' provinces, including British Baluchistan positively from January 1937.

GOVT. FAILURE

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh quoted the Simon Report to show how the Br. tish Government had failed to discharge its duty towards the backward areas.

What Government really wanted was to set up officials as chieftains and Kings whose word would be above all law.

The Bombay Government and Backward Classes Officers of that Government had stated that these classes were not so backward as was imagined and that Government in the past was much to blame and that fact could not be attributed to the introduction of the democratic system.

Giving an instance of the type of justice administered in such areas, the speaker said the son was asked to undergo imprisonment after the father had died because the son had inherited his property (laughter).

The Bihar Government had unjustifiably attacked the Congress for exploiting these areas. The Congress had no power and no money He quoted how he gave 50 scholarships to backward students during his vice-Chairmanship of the District Board which were discontinued after he left.

Pandit Nilkantdas moved an amendment adding the words asking His Majesty's Government immediately to amend the recent Order-in-Council on the subject according to the resolution of the Assembly.

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN OPINION.

Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, gave the entire history of the case beginning from the Simon Report, the R. T. C., the J. P. C. Report and the India Bill and how the Schedule was withdrawn and the procedure of Order-in-Council was substituted. The Secretary of State instructed the Government of India to examine the question 'de novo' and make a report, not after consulting public opinion but on the reports of Provincial Governments, who in their turn, were to rely on the reports of District Officers. It could not be suggested for one moment that Parliament was not aware of the Indian opinion because the speeches made in the House of Commons admitted that general Indian opinion was against any increase in the total or partially excluded areas.

ASSEMBLY VERDICT.

In the last session of the Assembly when notice of a non-official resolution was given on the subject the Secretary of State was informed of it and Government proposed to send a telegraphic summary of the debate. But the ballot did not favour the resolution. Now as soon as the Order-in-Council was ready it had been published to enable Indian opinion to make itself felt.

The Commons discussed the matter on 7th February, but adjourned further debate till the House of Lords had made any amendments, they wished to. No date had been fixed when either House of Parliament would take up the matter. Government would convey to the Secretary of State whatever the resolution the House passed and also a telegraphic summary of the debate.—

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

After interpellations, the Legislative Assembly resumed debate regarding the taking over by the State of the B. N. W. and M and S. M. Railways.

PROFITABLE PROPOSITION.

Mr. B. B. Varma continuing the speech on the resolution regarding the taking over of B. N. W. Railway and M. and S. M. Railway by the State said that strong public opinion for the termination of the agreement should not be ignored.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed supporting the motion said that if the B. N. W. Railway was taken over by raising a loan at the rate of three and half per cent. the Railway Board would be making at net profit at least of two per cent. even after taking into consideration the fact that during the State management the working expenses would increase. The speaker calculated that under State control the M. and S. M. Railway would have made on an average a profit of four per cent.

IF STATE TAKES OVER.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi opposed the resolution on the ground that it was not the time to burden the Railway Board with wider financial responsibilities. If the loan was to be raised it could be spent over other nation building departments (voice: coal mining).

"These railways", said the speaker, "were paying concerns; they served the public well by offering lowest goods tariff and third class rates. For example the third class fare of B. N. W. Railway was two-third of other railways. Why then transfer them to the State and make them liable to run at a loss."

Sir Henry Gidney also took the same line of argument as the previous speaker. He was against State control of the railways. By taking over the management of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways

(Continued on page 8, col. 6.)

Italians Routed In Ogaden Front

(SPECIAL CABLE)
ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 11.

The Abyssinians, after a sharp fight, drove the Italians from Curati, about fifty miles southeast of Sasa-Baneh, according to an official message from Harar. Heavy casualties are reported on both sides.

SURPRISE ATTACK

The fighting in Curati ends a long period of calm in Ogaden. The Italian column was recently reported to be advancing from Harradigit in the direction of Sasabaneh. Harradigit and Curati are situated two miles apart and have the same system of walls, rendering dual occupation most valuable.

Gen. Nasibou, who had personally been directing the operations from Daggahbur with the Turkish General, Pasha Wehib, planned the attack, which the Ethiopians claim, was entirely successful.

The Italians occupied an entrenched position in Curati, but the presence of thick bush enabled the Abyssinians to spring a surprise attack.

GOLD AND SILVER AT FEET OF EMPEROR

(SPECIAL CABLE)
DESSIE: Feb. 11.

Impressive scenes were witnessed to-day at the Abyssinian Northern Headquarters, when one hundred Chieftains and their retainers from the surrounding districts laid their whole wealth in gold and silver ornaments at the feet of the Emperor.

The gifts included beautiful hand-wrought metal ware and costly trappings for horses and mules. Many donors delivered striking testimonies of loyalty to the Emperor.

CASUALTY LIST OF ITALIAN TROOPS

ROME, Feb. 10.

An official casualty list gives the losses of Italian white troops in January as follows:

Killed in battle 341; died of wounds 4, died of disease 92, missing 3.

From 1-1-35 to 31-1-36 the white losses are stated to be 844. No figures of native troops are issued.

SUEZ CANAL STILL BUSY

PORT SAID, Feb. 10.

The Italians are still reinforcing troops to East Africa.

Between January 25 to February 7, nearly 30,000 troops passed through the Suez Canal from Europe and also over 2,300 tons of ammunition 4,000 tons of oil and quantities of material for cement and fodder.

Nearly 7,000 sick and wounded returned to Italy.

The canal dues amounted nearly to £80,000.

ITALY CONSUMES MORE OIL THAN ESTIMATED

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

Last week's work relating to oil statistics reveals the fact that the oil experts estimate that Italy is consuming at present from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons instead of the amount which was previously estimated, namely 1,500,000 to 2,500,000 tons.

These figures indicate that the oil embargo, if applied effectively, might have quicker results than was at first considered. The report will be completed probably by to-morrow.—Indian Allied News.

REPORT OF OIL EXPERTS

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

The Oil Experts Committee is expected to complete the report on the consumption and stocks of oil in Italy to-day.

The text of the report is expected to be published on Thursday. —Reuter.

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Wanted Gentlemen of High status (in States and Districts). Responsible Post. Excellent terms. Secretary, Post Box 334, Bombay. (5615)

Wanted immediately Lady Doctors, Matrons, fully qualified Nurses, Lady Compounders, outstation Hospital. Apply fully with lowest terms Box 5621, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Anglo-Indian lady teacher to teach Colloquial English to a lady. Apply Principal, Unity High School, Mangaldas Market, near Crawford Market. (5608).

Wanted Chief Storekeeper on 100-200 for big manufacturing company. Security cash 5,000. Also "M.B.B.S." Doctor on 75. Mechanics, Managers and Salesmen. Apply Secretary, Goldwyn, Lowborn (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay (5622).

Wanted Graduates in Arts and Science. B. T.'s and S. T. C.'s preferred. Bright prospect. Handsome salary, cheap living. Apply sharp with testimonials to Secretary, Sarava Vidyalaya High School Kadi. (2606)

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, invites applications, to reach him not later than 20th February, 1936, for appointment as Examiners for the Chamber's Commercial Examinations. Details of subjects and forms of application can be had from the office of the Chamber. (2602)

Wanted Organisers for Bombay City and Suburbs on salary with business guarantee. Persons of previous experience and respectability need apply with testimonials to The Manager, The Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (5595).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of Special Managers and Agents in the District of Surat on Rs. 100—20—200 and 40—2 1/2—65 p.m. with Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—Dr. M. Rustomee, Esq., H.M.B., District Manager, Hill Lodge, Saiyadpura, Surat. (5607).

Wanted an experienced and capable graduate as a Superintendent for a local Brahmin Vidyarthi Bhuvan. Apply stating minimum terms to box No. 5599, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Experienced, Efficient Stenotypist, desires situation, speed Shorthand 120, Typing 60, moderate salary. Box No. 5610, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Airy Blocks opp. St. Peter's School, Rent Rs. 18. Apply Mrs. Merwanji Baxter, Villa Mitra, Hill Road, Bandra. (5591).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji. 62, 66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5618).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

Cars for sale Reo W. 1195 and Willys W. 7880 and Fiat X 4778. Up-to-date condition. Apply: Messrs. Prabhudas Trikamdas & Co., 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (5614)

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Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Wanted all to learn Touch Typewriting on New Remington Typewriters. Shorthand a Speciality. Standard Typewriter Company, Opposite Llyods Bank. (5604).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting. Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5560).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Book your orders for the most popular Refrigerators for the fast approaching hot season at specially cut prices. Best opportunity for building owners. Long period guarantee available. The Eastern Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., opp. Central Bank, "Bombay House," Fort. (5620).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a valuable property at the junction of Forbes Street and Medows Street, belonging to the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), admeasuring 941 square yards or thereabouts with the building thereon bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/61 of Fort Division A Ward Nos. 1093 and 1094, Street No. 139, the tenure of the land being Quit and Ground Rent.

For particulars and conditions inquiries may be made at the office of the Liquidators of the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) at 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
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Rs. 7-8 per pair.
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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LILAWATIBAI, wife of Karsondas Vrajdas of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, Dajdar Park, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased

KARSONDAS VRAJDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Road, Gazdar Park, Matubhai Bhuvan, 3rd floor, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the 1st year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of February, 1936.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2615

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

VOTING AT THE BY-ELECTION IN THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Government have appointed MONDAY, the 17th February, 1936, as the day for taking the poll in the University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. The hours of voting are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

2. There is only one Polling Station, viz., the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, for electors, whose names are registered in the electoral roll of the constituency in respect of the City of Bombay. Persons whose names are so registered may attend at the said polling station for the purpose of recording their votes on the day and between the hours mentioned above.

3. Except as provided in regulation 2, Part V of the Bombay Electoral Regulations no voting paper will be issued at the above polling station to a person whose name is not registered in the University electoral roll for the City of Bombay in force on the day of election.

4. The following is the list of candidates nominated for election in the University Constituency:

1. Shah, Khushal Talaksi.
2. Vad, Bhalchandra Ganesh.

5. A copy of the University electoral roll in force at present is open for public inspection at the University Office.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar and Returning Officer.
10th February, 1936.
2605

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1293 of 1933.

HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI and others .. Plaintiffs
vs.
HAJI NOOR MAHOMED HAJI OOMER and others
..... Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 19th July, 1934, and Chamber Orders, dated 29th March, 1935, and 22nd November, 1935, the following immovable and movable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, 17th February, 1936 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Property situate at D'Lisle Road, Bombay, known as "Kamgar Theatre," admeasuring 519 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 96 of Lower Parel Division and "G" Ward No. 2251 (2) and New Street Nos. 326 and 328 and furniture, machines and other apparatus for Cinema Shows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 11-D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offig. Commissioner.
2614

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P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BHADURI.
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From Sat., the 15th Feb.
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BARRISTER'S WIFE
starring
Miss GOHAR

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI'S
Say on
"SANATAN DHARMA"
in a
Topical Show
with
DHARMATMA
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A Balgandharva Prabhat
10th WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

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$2,000,000 MOTION PICTURE SENSATION!
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WILD CAT
WILD CAT
OF BOMBAY
Produced by IMPERIAL Film Co.
Directed By: NAND LAL.
also
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Mainly About Motion Pictures

SOME LEADING INDIAN PICTURES

A Retrospective View

(BY V. P. SATHE.)

Mr. V. P. Sathe maintains in the article underneath that good pictures sometimes fail and that the box-office is not the only vantage ground for judging them. But he has been unable to escape entirely the angle he has criticised.

The editorial of the Moving Picture Monthly's Annual, for example, has given the history of the motion pictures in 1935 supplied with his own comments. In criticising certain pictures or praising certain pictures he has taken only the box office value of the pictures into consideration. Pictures though very artistic but financially failures have not been cited out by the editor while the only pictures which ran for many weeks—more than four or five have been considered as good pictures. Editor has probably forgotten how easy it is for a producer who owns a theatre in this city to have a run of number of weeks for a picture produced by his own company. In this article, however, I wish only to point out the names of artists and pictures which have uplifted film art in this country.

In the first place I want to put before the readers only pictures which I think to be good from artistic point of view. They are in order: "Devdas", "Dhoop-Chaon", "Dharmatma," "Life is a Stage," "Barrister's Wife," "Dr. Madhurika", "After the Earthquake", "Usha," "Vengeance is Mine," "Chandrasena" "Jawani-Ki-Hava", "Indira M.A." and "Sultana." All of them are good in technique and have outstanding merits of themselves. Dharmatma is the most instructive. Though it lacks romantic element it is highly entertaining also.

Best Social Picture

"Devdas" is the best social picture produced by India. The character of Parvati is immemorable. "Dhoop-Chaon" and "Jawani-Ki-Haw'a' are the examples of best technique in India and the former has also good story, songs and acting. "Life is a Stage" and "After the Earthquake" give us the messages of peace. Both have novel theme represented in novel way by the able director Debaki Bose. "Life is a Stage" gives us the message of back to nature while "After the Earthquake" gives that of eternal peace. "Usha" and "Chandrasena" come in the list because of their exemplary art direction "Dr. Madhurika" has a unique story and so also "Vengeance" is mine has a strong appeal in its story Both pictures give Sabitadevi a good scope. "Indira M.A." and "Barrister's Wife" are good socials and particularly the latter is emotional in its appeal. "Sultana" comes in the list because of its highly romantic subject presented very nicely by its director.

Technicians And Directors

Secondly, I want to put before the readers the name of technicians and directors who were responsible for so many first class productions of the last year. Among Directors we have: Debaki Bose, Shantaram, Nitin Bose, P. C. Barua, Chandulal Shah, Nandlal Jaswantlal Chowdhuri and Kardar who can give class pictures. Nitin Bose, Krishna Gopal, Mr. Joseph Wirsching, Pandurang Naik are the first rate cameramen of India. There are many good sound Engineers but specially the Engineers of New Theatres, East India, Prabhat and Film City are very good. In India there are perhaps two art directors whose names are worth mentioning—they are Baburao Painter and S. Fattelal of 'Prabhat". Others are mere Painters. Patankar of "Ajanta" is doing no work this year. New Theatres have the best Music Director—R. C. Boral—in India. Prabhat has also good Music Directors in K. Bhole and Mr. Krishnarao.

Players

Now turning to players, I think, we have Saigal and Mrs. Durga Khote as the best male and female artistes. Chandra Mohan is still the best villainish actor and K. C. Dey holds his position as the best singer on the screen. To give the list amongst female Durga Khote, Umashashi, Ratanbai, Sabita Devi Devika Rani; Jamna; Molina, Sulochana, Gohar and Madhuri; are in front rank.

Amongst the male actors Saigal, Gul Hamid, Sanyal, Kumar, Moti, Nazum-ul-Hussain as first-class actors. E. Billimoria and D. Billimoria can perform only average parts. Though popular they lack in the histrionic abilities and their Hindi or Urdu is disappointing. As villainish actors we find Chandramohan, Nawab, Baburao, Pendharkar, Gulam Mohamad, Mazhar Khan still best actors in this field. Yakub is also doing a good work and so is H. K. Shivdasani.

Coming to comedy actors we find that J. S. Cassyap, Dixit Charlie, Badriprasad gave very good comic performances. Ghory who did so well in 1934 had no good scope this year and was spoiled by the Directors of Ranjit.

Bal Gandharva, and Vasanti were the most remarkable acquisitions of the year 1935. Vasanti was the best child star ever seen by me in India. Her acquisition, I consider, was the greatest event of the year and I congratulate Prabhat for discovery they made.

Number Of Pictures Produced

It will be not out of place if I quote from the Moving Pictures Monthly's Annual that 123 films were released in Bombay during the year and in all 190 pictures were produced in India including those produced in Bengalee, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi and Gujarathi.

I conclude this article by stating that it is, as a rule, from New Theatres, Prabhat, Bombay Talkies, Debaki Bose Productions and Sagor you can expect pictures of very high standard.

"Savitri" at the Majestic.

Uma Shashi and Pahari Sanyal in "Dhoop-Chhaon" maintain the high standards of the new theatres at the Minerva.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS IS PROMPT

With Topicals And "Durbar" Seats

As expected, the "Wild Cat of Bombay," created quite a furore when it was released at the Roxy Talki at Bombay. If the crowd that beseiged the box office are any criterion of predicting, it should surely run into weeks and weeks without weakening in popular appeal. A special topical of H. H. The Agha Khan's Golden Jubilee celebrations and the weighing in gold ceremony was promptly shot at the instance of Mr. R. C. Broacha the indefatigable General Manager who sees far on the horizon of times. The proclamation of King Edward VIII at the Town Hall was also taken in the charcteristic cinematic time.

Director Chowdhary is busy day and night with two productions "Pride of India" starring Sulochana and "Our Darling Daughters" featuring Rose, Kumar and Mubarak.

"Gulam Daku" is almost finished—but for a thrilling crocodile sequence for which Moti B. Gidwani is going on a specially selected location to shoot the hair raising and blood curdling scenes.

Homi Master is rapidly progressing with "Fankdo Fituri" and "That's a Wife."

"Chalta Putla" lies censored for release.

"Lail O Nihar" waits for a lavish durbar setting and a few outdoor flashes.

PREMIER FILMS

"Sundari" has been censored and will be shortly released.

Gunjal is quite happy with a fine cast comprising of Kumar Zilloo, Gulam Mohamed, Pramilla Abdul and Syed Ahmed for "Maha Maya". No wonder Mr. Behram hastens the production.

Question Of The Week

If the big studios lack enterprise, are the small studios to be condemned for their so-called mush-room experiments, their search for new avenues. new talents ?

"Devika Rani" is the harrassed, unfortunate, "Mother" condemned by law and outside justice. The Imperial says the story.

"MOTHER" AND "ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE"

Second Week At Imperial Cinema

Bombay Talkies' double programme consisting of "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" has, as expected, proved a great draw among the cinema-goers since its release, and the crowds of appreciative audience it has been attracting justifies the hope of its prolonged run at the Imperial Cinema where it is now entering upon its second week.

From many points of view the programme marks a landmark in the Indian film industry, and for technical merits and entertainment value alike, stands in a class by itself. Providing wholesome entertainment, free from the vulgarities and crudities which usually characterise the run of Indian films, it should find favour with all classes and communities of the public.

PRABHAT STUDIOS:

Busy With New Stories

"Rajput Ramani" the first talkie handled by Mr. Keshaavrao Dhaiber is ready for release. Nanasaheb Phatak will prove his abilities in this picture by his role of an obstinate Rajput Chief. Nalini Turkhad who has played her role in a way quite different from her previous ones, will offer to the public a fine acting. Shanta Apte will certainly give satisfaction by her sweet music and peculiar bright acting. Master Chottu, the famous figure of Dharmatma, will be seen with another popular comedian "Bhuvasaheb.'

Mr. V. Shantaram with his energies doubled is busy with the shooting of his new undertaking. The plans and preparations cleverly show that this is going to be a tremendous production. After a long period of interval Mrs. Durgabai Khote, is again 'at home.' The specially written story gives full scope to her abilities. The supporting caste includes India's two favourite stars, Chandramohan and Shanta Apte. The little Angel "Vasantee" is also appearing in a sweet little role. The theme as well as the background of the story is not only novel but also thrilling.

SULOCHANA IN "WILD CAT"

Third Week At Roxy

If you like thrills, romance, something novel and something captivating in entertainment, you should go to Roxy Talkies this week, because Imperial Film's latest hit "Wild Cat of Bombay" is a picture something smartly different than ordinary thrillers.

Sulochana, as captivating "Wild Cat" in number of different roles is charming and her performances are many. You will be dazzled to see her in many roles. She is supported by D. Billimoria, Zillu, G. Mohamed, Baba Vyas and Ali Dadan. It is directed by Sjt. Nand Lal Jashwantlal and photographed by Sjt Pandurang Naik. There is a topical of the speech of H. H. the Aga Khan, with wonderful golden jubilee scenes therein. If you wanted entertainment, go to the Roxy and see "Wild Cat."

RAJ RAMNI AT THE WEST END

For The Third Week

Rangit's "Raj Ramni" is drawing vast audiences every day. It has all the virtues of an entertaining picture.

Miss Madhuri and Mr. E. Billimoria join hands in the leading of the picture. It is a Jayant Desai production, and that means much. The comedians contribute a lot to the picture.

"Bhagya-Chakra" Maintains

High Standard At The Minerva

(BY OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC)

"Bhagya Chakra" or to describe it by its more popular title, "Dhoop-Chhaon" maintains the high standard of efficient finish established by the New Theatres, Calcutta.

The story of the kidnapped child and unhappy youth "Dipak" written by Pundit Sudarshan has been obviously, faithfully translated in terms of the photo-play. The acting by Pahari Sanyal and Umadevi is undisturbed by irritating interference from the camera man or the musical expert or the clever "sets" manipulator—the interference which often kills the story and crushes the actor.

Music, dialogue, photography and the "sets" or locations are all made to give the right accent and tone to the pictured story.

Sanyal's Story.

Pahari Sanyal does not improve or enliven the story. He communicates it, evokes the response from the play-goers, shares with them the miseries of a youth of uncertain parenthood.

Timed Restraint.

Uma Shashi, as "Rajakumari" his devoted companion, is and acts the companion, not the meek or "typical" Hindu woman. She can and does defy social conventions. She can and does fight for her womanhood. She is willing to pay the price, share the poverty and odium of the out-casted "Dipak." Uma Shashi's confident economy of expression is not ineptitude. Her restraint is not vaculty. It is timed and has meaning.

Dey's New Powers.

K. C. Dey's songs are now the popular refrain in every street. They are universally favoured. But his acting powers, for the first time perhaps seriously mobilised, are as "Surdas" a revelation.

It is true that his shocked feelings lead at times to rather rough passages. But the impression of the distracted lover of the child is clearly conveyed by him.

The Interludes

Kumari Nimat Bai as "Kaloski Ma," Syt. Nawab as the "Theatre Manager" and Syt. P. R. Natval give the necessary relief and interludes.

Well-Knit Picture

Syt. Nitin Bose has out of an interesting although ordinary, story, made a coherent drama. His direction has produced a picture close and well-knit.

There is, however, a tendency for what appears to be "bleached" or rather chalky landscape "shots" observable in this picture as well as in "Devadas" which if avoided would immensely improve the atmospheric tone of the picture.

The review of the Bombay Talkies "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" at the Imperial was by our Dramatic Critic.

WADIA MOVIETONE SCREENS

Tribal Love And A Thriller

Fearless Nadia the overnight star of "Hunterwaly" is a great artiste! when you see her in "Pahadi Kanya" you will find that she is not only a stunt Queen, but a "Queen of emotions" also! In "Pahadi Kanya" she sets out to avenge the murder of her brother and falls in love with an officer forgetting for a while her vows taken in presence of God according to the tribal custom. It is when she is asked to choose between duty and love that she is at her supreme best! Sardar Mansoor of "Hind Kesri" is the leading man in "Pahadi Kanya" and is supported by a brilliant cast headed by Master Mohammad, Sharifa and others.

Barring a couple of minor accidents to Sayani and Sardar Mansoor, the villain and the hero of the piece respectively Homi Wadia's Frontier Mail is going at top-speed! The other day Homi Wadia made two girls fight like wild cats and those who witnessed the blood-curdling fight say that no two men would have fought with greater vigour. And who were these Amazons? None other than your favourites Nadia and Gulshan.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE CO's

Active Projects

Director Natvarshtam's "Diler Dilber" is ready and will appear on the silver screen of Messrs. Super Talkies of Bombay immediately after "Night of Love". It has been released from the 8th inst., in Ahmedabad also where their "White Devil" had broken all previous records.

"Hial-e-Idd", Director Dhirubhai's another money-maker is completed and will be censored within a few days.

Their "Sher-e-Punjab"—another Box-office hit—which is directed by Kanjibhai Rathod (Harishchandra's fame) will be shown very shortly.

Kumari Manik plays Counsel for defence effectively in "Mother"—the Bombay Talkies picture at the Imperial.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

HONOURS EVEN IN "TEST" CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket lovers all over the country rejoice at the unexpected and thrilling victory which Wazir Ali and his comrades gained at Madras against the Australian tourists. Wazir Ali has really been a "miracle worker." Both at Lahore and Madras he was called upon to lead sides which were far from the strongest combinations which India could put up.

The majority of the best players were either unable to play or left out by the selectors for reasons best known to themselves. After the rout of the much stronger combinations at Bombay and Calcutta it was hardly expected that Wazir Ali's teams would be able to make anything like a decent show against the formidable Australians in the last two "Tests". But the unexpected really happened and Wazir Ali covered himself with undying glory by winning both the matches and placing India on a footing of perfect equality with the visitors.

TRIBUTE TO WAZIR ALI.

Wazir Ali has been the luckiest Captain India has so far shown on the field. He is the only skipper to win an international match in Cricket, either official or unofficial, at home or abroad. I would be failing in my duty if I did not pay him my humble tribute for the magnificent victories he has scored. I cannot praise him too highly for his splendid efforts. His share of praise is enhanced all the more because he gained them at a moment when the prestige of Indian cricket had fallen to its lowest ebb owing to dissensions and strife created by the policy of men who were responsible for the management of affairs. I mean of course, the All-India Selection Committee. Despite their bunglings, he inspired and maintained an excellent team-spirit which solidified the members of his team as one man and which ultimately brought him successes which were denied to other captains. Wazir deserves great credit for it.

MISFORTUNE DOGS THEIR FOOT-STEPS.

While congratulating the team and ourselves on the splendid victories we must not overlook the fact that luck played a tremendous part in the games in question. Were the Australians in anything like their full strength, it would have been more than impossible for Wazir's teams to crown their efforts with success. Sickness and injuries claimed their quota to such an abnormal extent that most of their members were placed on the invalid's list at some stage or other. The process became so disheartening towards the end of the tour that Jack Ryder, the Australian skipper, had an extremely difficult task to field a complete side. I do not know of any other touring team which had to shoulder such heavy handicaps.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S CONTRIBUTION.

Theirs has been an unlucky and disappointing venture from the start. The Australian Board of Control tried their utmost to prevent the tour by laying down very hard conditions. Some notable players who were selected by Frank Tarrant and who were anxious to join the tour, men like Woodfull, Ponsford and Kippax, were banned, although they had retired from first class cricket. Then on arrival in this country Allsop, one of their most brilliant batsmen, fell seriously ill which deprived Ryder of his services till the end. Then Macartney, Ironmonger, Nagel, Wendell Bill, Oxenham in fact everybody in the team, entered the casualty list for long or short durations to increase the handicap of the tourists. To add to their troubles, the Board of Control arranged their itinerary in such a round about way that they had to travel hundreds of miles unnecessarily. This tired them out very much.

RYDER'S EXEMPLARY CAPTAINCY.

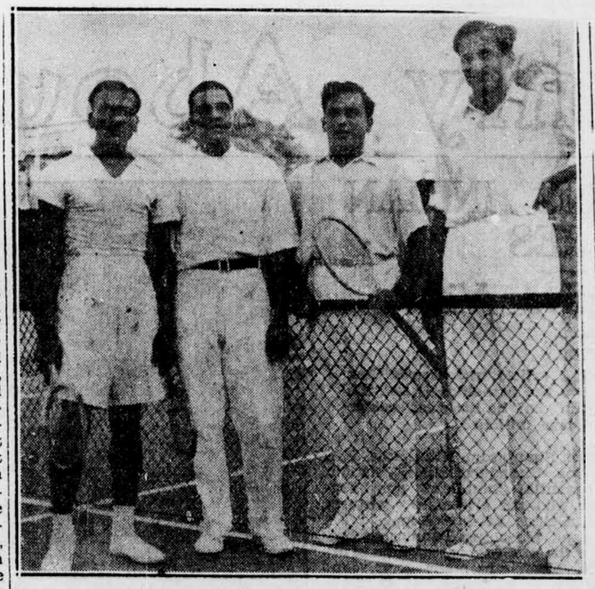
On the whole Ryder had a most difficult task to cope with. But with exemplary resourcefulness and optimism he carried out his responsibilities cheerfully. He set a notable example as to how a Captain should acquit himself, especially in trying circumstances. He has endeared himself to everybody with whom he came in contact on and off the field. His colleagues have also been popular wherever they have gone. In this respect they are more like Gilligan's team than Jardine's. Ryder, therefore, deserves our commisserations for the failures of his team in the all-India matches through no fault of his own. In addition to leading his side most capably, he contributed the highest number of runs for his side, despite the weight of his age which is 46, he being the only member of the team to complete 1,000 runs.

THE BEST LESSON.

Among the other members of the team, Oxenham made himself, conspicuous by his bowling which conferred on him the honour of the collector of 100 wickets. Morrisby, Bryant Wendell Bill, and Macartney, in batting, Macartney, Ironmonger, Mair, Leather and Nagel in bowling and Ellis in wicket-keeping, gave shining examples to our players. Above all, it was their team-work which elicit our highest admiration. If Indian Cricketers can emulate their example in this respect the purpose of the tour would be fully served. In tactics and stratagem, Ryder threw out many lessons on the field. If our players have picked up some of them, their education has been well strengthened.

BON VOYAGE, RYDER!"

As I have stated above, Indian Cricket could not reap the fullest benefit from the Australian visit owing to the bungling of the All-India selectors. I am now thoroughly confirmed in my belief which I expressed at the beginning of the tour that the tourists were a third rate combination of Australia and the best combination of Indian cricketers would not experience much difficulty in lowering their colours. If the selectors had performed their duties rightly, India would have won all the "Test" matches. However, the Australian visit has brought into lime-light several promising players who, if nursed properly, may one day form the bulwark of Indian cricket. I wish Ryder and his colleagues "bon voyage" and safe return to their homes.



Wanarse and Padamji (left) runners up to Ranbir Singh and Charanjiva in the Men's Doubles of the B. P. H. T. Championships.

Mr. K. Nariman presents a trophy to Mrs. Tew who won the Mixed Doubles partnered by her husband in the Bombay Presidency Hard Courts Tennis Championships.

NAYUDU XI FOR ENGLAND?

Central India Princes May Send Private Team With "C. K." As Skipper

INDORE, Feb. 11.

The report that appeared recently in a Bombay paper about the probable elimination of Major C. K. Nayudu from the Indian Team to tour England this year has not perturbed in the last Cricket Circles in Central India and Rajputana. Major Nayudu himself while commanding the confidence of the cricket loving public not only in his own province but also in other provinces, is not in the least worried whether he will be selected or not and also about the controversy that is going on in the press. Nor has he taken

MAJOR C. K. NAYUDU

private team under the captaincy seriously the criticisms levelled against him in a certain section of the press including "Indian Cricket" the official organ of the Cricket Board of Control as they are more or less inspired.

Cricket circles in Central India and Rajputana characterise these only as propagandistic and as moves of those who are anxious to throw overboard Major Nayudu, to prepare the country to receive coolly the elimination of a great player.

Private Team

Still more, the interest of the controversy is heightened by the rumours lately current here and in Rajputana to the effect that some of the leading princes in Central India and Rajputana are willing to extend their wholehearted support to any move that may be undertaken to organise a private team under the Captaincy of C. K. Nayudu called the "Nayudu Eleven" to tour England giving a free hand to Nayudu to select his own team of able players.

Cricket circles view that such an enterprise will not be a remote possibility inasmuch as it will prove a great success as Major Nayudu is considered still a great player and a great captain commanding the loyalty of the best cricket talents in the country and as also the admiration of the cricket loving public in England to which Nayudu's name is still a charm.—United Press.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sensational Defeat Of Miss Woodbridge By Miss Portlock

(By J. C. MAITRA).

In the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament a very heavy programme was gone through on Tuesday, as many as twenty-two matches being decided in the course of the evening. Most of the matches were again one-sided, although the quality of tennis stood on a higher level than on the previous days. Several notable players were seen in action who carried the day as they liked.

In the Men's Singles, B.T. Blake, the Sind Champion, disposed of B.S. Rama Rao, the Bombay University runner-up, at the expense of three games, which Rama Rao collected in the initial set. E.V. Bobb accounted for L. Gopaldas and R.V. Hattangdi in quick succession allowing them only four games all told. G. D. Bhagat, the University Champion, and B.C. Solanki, the Central India player, bundled out their opponents without conceding a single game.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

In the Men's Doubles E. Padamji and Wanarse, the runners-up in the Bombay Presidency Championships Tournament, smashed up the new combination of Ranbir Singh, who won the said championship along with J. Charanjiva, and Capt. J.M. Lee. Two games in each set were all that they could compile. While the formidable combination of Charanjiva and Brooke Edwards dismissed R.K. Sanghavi and S. V. Rao with ease, S.C. Beatty of Delhi and S.A. Azim of Bhopal found some resistance from Ramnath Chopra and J. Harvey in the initial set. But they flooded them away in the second.

The Yuvaraj of Miraj and B.B. Karavade had a gruelling fight with R.G. Hopkins and D. Stilliard lasting over three sets in which as many as 39 games were discussed. The superiority of the Miraj pair told in the end.

It is rather surprising that the Solankee Brothers after overwhelming the local pair, N.R. Suvarna and M.D. Petit, with a love set, should have gone down so easily as to lose the next two with only one and two games to their credit in the respective sets.

CREDITABLE SHOW BY HOPKINS & MISS SULMAN.

The Mixed Doubles saw a couple of interesting battles. In the first, Brooke Edwards and Miss Harvey Johnstone, one of the leading pairs in the country, were engaged by R.G. Hopkins and Miss Betty Sulman, a local pair. There was plenty of hard hitting in the game. Evidently the up-country pair had not yet settled down to the new environments, as they found many of their 'killers' going astray. In the first set, the games went evenly till the seventh game, when Brooke Edwards and partner took the lead, which they increased by capturing the following game. Although the losing couple managed to reduce the margin in the ninth, they could not prevent their redoubtable opponents to bag the set at the next. The second set found the Bombay Gymkhana pair down by one game to five. A gallant attempt on their part brought them two more games. Then the visiting pair made no mistake in hooking the set.

POACHING PROPENSITIES OF BLAKE.

B.T. Blake and M. Dubash, the Sind Champions, had a terrific struggle with G.L. Mytton and Mrs. W.A. Bell, a local combination. Blake, as usual, was as brilliant as erratic, which was in a measure responsible for the prolongation of the fight. Despite the fact that he had a pretty reliable partner in Miss Dubash, he would cover her up and run all over the court like a mad bull let loose. Had he allowed his partner sufficient latitude, the match might have ended much sooner. In the first set, they secured a lead of 5—3, and might have clinched the issue. But his poaching propensities carried to the extreme, forced it to rise to the fourteenth game. After booking this set, he produced an exact replica in the second, only that he finished it in the twelfth game. It must, however, be said to the credit of the losing pair that they fought stoutly till the end.

THE SURPRISE OF THE DAY.

The surprise of the day was the elimination of Miss L. Woodbridge of Bangalore, one of the leading players in the country by Miss M. Portlock of Bombay. Although Miss Woodbridge won the first set rather easily, she could not withstand the mighty attacks of her younger opponent and surrendered the next two sets with identical scores.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES.

B.T. Blake beat B.S. Rama Rao 6—3, 6—0.

E.V. Bobb beat L. Gopaldas 6—2, 6—1.

G.D. Bhagat beat J.L. Banker 6—0, 6—0.

E.V. Bobb beat R. V. Hattangdi 6—1, 6—0.

B.C. Solankee beat M.N. Desai 6—0, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

E. Padamji and V.M. Wanarse beat Capt. J.M. Lee and Ranbir Singh 6—2, 6—2.

S.C. Beatty and S.A. Azim beat R.N. Chopra and J. Harvey 7—5, 6—2.

Kumar Shree Mansing and D. D. Yennemadi beat B.D. Dhalla and Shivjiani 8—6, 6—4.

B.V. Samsi and R.V. Samsi beat M.C. Nanavaty and A.R. Joshi 6—1, 7—5.

J. Charanjiva and L. Brooke Edwards beat R.K. Sanghavi and S.V. Rao 6—1, 6—3.

R.R. Ruia and B. S. Rama Rao W.O. M. Kaul and K. Kaul.

R.W. Cawdeary and R. Ottman beat Y.M. Bhave and V.M. Bhave 6—1, 6—1.

C.W. Owen and R.C. Summerheys beat N.V. Nilkantan and Kallu Ram 6—3, 7—5.

Yuvaraj of Miraj Jr. and R.B. Karavade beat R.G. Hopkins and D. Stilliard 8—6, 7—9, 6—3.

R.L. Banker and B.B. Mehta W.O. G. N. Laljee and A. Peerbhoy.

M.D. Petit and N. R. Suvarna beat B.C. Solankee and Solankee 6—6, 6—1, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

J.E. Tew and Mrs. Tew W.O. Prince Zabardast Khan and A.N. Other.

B.T. Blake and Miss M.J. Dubash beat G.L. Mytton and W. A. Bell 8—6, 7—5.

L. Brooke Edwards and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat R.G. Hopkins and Miss B. Sulman 6—4, 6—3.

G.L. Mytton and Mrs. W.A. Bell W.O. Capt. J. M. Lee and Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Levien and Mrs. Griffiths W.O. Mrs. W.A. Bell and partner.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Portlock beat Miss L. Woodbridge 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Queen's Road Courts at 4 P.M.

Centre Court—S.A. Azim v. A.C. Suntook followed by C.V. Bhandarkar v. S.C. Beatty followed by E. V. Bobb and Mrs. J. Boland v. T. Henderson Brooks and A.N. Other.

Court No. 1—Sohan Lal v. D.D. Yennemadi followed by J. Charanjiva v. M.D. Herebet followed by J. Charanjiva and Miss Portlock v. S.A. Azim and Princess Rabia.

Court No. 4—G.L. Mytton v. E. Padamji followed by Yuvaraj of Miraj v. R.A. Mundkur.

Court No. 5—B.T. Blake v. M.C. Varma followed by Miss Woodbridge and A.N. Other v. Miss M. J. Wadia and Miss P. de Lima.

Court No. 6—A.M.D. Pitt v. N. R. Suvarna followed by Miss Harvey Johnston v. Mrs. Dughard.

To Play on First Available Court.

G. L. Mytton and A.M.D. Pitt v. M. N. Desai and C. V. Bhandarkar followed by Sohan Lal or D. D. Yennemadi v. R.N. Pandit followed by S.C. Beatty and Miss Woodbridge v. A.N. Other and Mrs. T. Pocha.

Gymkhana Compound Courts.

Court No. 4 (at 5 p.m.)—Mrs. Kania and Mrs. Jones v. Mrs. Levien and Mrs. Griffiths.

Court No. 5 (at 5 p.m.)—Mrs. J.E. Tew and Miss Hill v. Mrs. J. M. Lee and Mrs. Pakenham Walsh.

Court No. 6 (at 4-15 p.m.)—D. R. Dixit v. J.M. Lee followed by J.E. Tew v. J. P. Daver.

It is understood that Dr. Draper has been appointed as a part-time Medical Officer by the Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust, on Rs. 350 p.m. for three years.

Eligibility For Prizes

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Of the 12 entries for the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy Air Race, the following seven pilots are eligible for the Speedolene Challenge Trophy, and Rs. 2,000 will be given to the first "A" licensed pilot wholly trained in India to pass the winning post:

Messrs. S. K. Dube, U. K. Parekh, N. M. Gazdar, S'r A. W. Macrobert. Messrs. G. V. Gadgil, L. T. Misrichand and Rup Chand.

Mr. Gazdar is the only pilot wholly trained in India who is flying a mile's hawk and who is therefore eligible to win £100 presented by Phillips and Powis Air Craft Ltd., should he succeed in winning the Viceroy's Trophy.

M. C. C. v. Poverty Bay

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GISBORNE, Feb. 11.

In the two-day match between M.C.C. and Poverty Bay, M.C.C. declared their first innings closed at 206. for five (Human 50 not out.)

At the close of the day's play Poverty Bay were all out for 105 (Reeves 51.)

Vigorous recruitment is going on at Karachi among local Muslims of volunteers to be sent in a jatha to participate in the Shahidganj agitation at Lahore.

BOMBAY SENDS VOLLEY BALL TEAM TO LAHORE

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Volley Ball and Basket Ball teams have at last been sent to represent Bombay at the All-India Olympics at Lahore under the supervision of Mr. M. I. Baig as Coach and Manager of the Teams.

A few enthusiastic persons took upon themselves the task of sending these teams and were faced with many difficulties.

The teams consist of a strong contingent of young, fellows who would do their best to win if they can and lose if they must. Every effort has been made to send a crack Volley Ball and Basket Ball Team, and we wish them all the best of luck and every success in their matches. The following are the names of those who left for Lahore last night:—

M. Joosa, Mustan Shah Playground.

M. Makanda, Mustan Shah Playground.

Sattar Khan Gilder Tank Playground.

Narayan, Gilder Tank Playground.

Abdul Sattar, Willingdon Playground.

Din Mohammad, Wellingdon Playground.

M. Quassam, Nagpada Neighbourhood House

Abbas Khan, Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

AN EMOTIONAL DRAMATIC TRIUMPH RIPS AT THE SHAM OF EVERY-DAY LIFE! BARES THE PRIMITIVE INSTINCT TO LIVE-LOVE-STEAL-KILL-IN THE DEFIANT DRAMA THAT ROCKED THE WORLD . . . NOW RE-BORN AS THE GREATEST OF MODERN SCREEN OFFERINGS!

"CRIME AND PUNISHMENT"

Dostoievskys immortal story

with

PETER LORRE

EDWARD ARNOLD
MARIAN MARSH
ROBERT ALLEN

AND

Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL

Directed by
JOSEF VON STERNBERG

SATURDAY NEXT

AT PATHE

Book now. 'Ph. 41561 or Roses

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas blouts up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package.

2ND WEEK

To Entertain Your Family
COME TO SEE & HEAR

SAVITRI

Saraswatee Cinetone's
Marathi Musical Mythological
MELODIES ENCHANTING!
AT

Starring: LEELA
The Silver Voiced Star of our Score

The Hall-Mark of Quality Entertainment.

Majestic (Girgaum)
Daily at 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC (L.C.P.S.) Competitive Examination

Competition fee:—Rs. 10 only. Closing date of entry 30-4-36. Pass mark 25 per cent. Highest mark obtainer will get a silver medal. Competitors if passed, will obtain L. C. P. S. diploma (Homoeopathic) from the college of physicians and surgeons of east with the membership certificate from the University. On receipt of entry fee, question papers and admission form will be sent to him to answer. Answer paper must be in English or vernacular. Every Homoeopath (student and practitioners) can join this competition from every place. Competition with 1,000 candidates only. Hurry up, otherwise you will be disappointed. Apply to Registrar. Homoeopathic University of India. BANIARA, DACCA (Bengal).

CATARRH of head or throat is usually benefited by the vapors of— VICKS VAPORUB 26/34 OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

2nd WEEK
IMPERIAL
DAILY, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE PROGRAMME
"MOTHER"
A deeply moving drama of Pathos and Tragedy and
"ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE"
A Boisterous Comedy
Two Great Pictures
starring:
DEVIKA RANI

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNITED ARTISTS'
"SPLENDOR"
The vibrant drama of a girl whose ravishing beauty was the price of her husband's business success!
WITH
Miriam HOPKINS
Joel McCREA
Paul Cavanagh—Billie Burke
David Niven—Helen Westley.
Also the FUNERAL of the Late KING GEORGE V.
Also All-Colour New
"SILLY SYMPHONY"
entitled "MUSIC LAND."

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Not a Moving Picture, But a full Stage Performance!
Any Intimate QUESTIONS To be answered?
COME and MEET The One and Only
Miss MAXWELL
She will tell you all that you need know!—YOUR MIND IS AN OPEN BOOK TO HER!
CARTER THE GREAT
IN
New And Greater ILLUSIONS
Cheating the Gallows—Vanishing Horse—Shooting a Bullet thro' a Woman, etc., etc.....
Prices of Admission
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
Few Reserved Seats at Rs. 4-8.
Plans Open. Book Now!

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 18, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 9, 1305
Hightide: 2-21 14-50
Lowtide: 8-33 20-23
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 37m.

THURSDAY, February 13.
S. S. Strathnaver with English mails of January 30 due at 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 15
Bombay Races, big meeting, third day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Steamer 'Clan Macneil' arrived at Suez in the afternoon of Sunday February 9.

HABITUAL KHADI WEARERS' ASSOCIATION, GIRGAUM
A meeting of the 'Executive Council of this Association will be held at Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale's place, New Bhatwadi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION
Dr. John McKenzie will not meet his students in Philosophy, (Ethics) to-day (Wednesday) he will meet his students on the 19th instant as usual.

HON. MAGISTRATES' DINNER TO GOVERNOR
The Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay have arranged a dinner to be held on 24th March, when the Governor of Bombay will be the chief guest.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION
Prof. Ardeshir M. Modi will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Men Beyond Mankind."

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI
A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'K. R. Cama Oriental Institute,' Raveline Street, Fort, by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B. on "The Basic Principles of True Indian Education. The International Committee's Report."

'VARSITY TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the above Association Prof. P. N. Joshi of the V. J. T. I. will deliver a lecture on "Some Difficulties of a Dyer and Bleacher" to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the lecture room of the Department of Chemical Technology.

DAS NAVAMI
The Governor and Vice-Chancellor of Gurukul University, Hardwar, Sriman Pandit Satyavrataji, Siddhantalankar, will deliver an address at 9-30 p.m. today (Wednesday) in the Gokhale Hall of Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle. Prof. Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod will preside.

BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
The Joint Hon. Secretaries write:—
The above Association desires to help a few poor and deserving students of the Bhandari Community appearing for the ensuing Matriculation examination by paying them their examination fees.
Applications stating the marks obtained in the Terminal as well as in the Preliminary examinations and a certificate regarding good conduct and general progress over the signature of the Principal of the High School should be addressed to the Secretaries on or before the 29th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE
Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Genoa Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. to-day the 12th instant.
The Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due at Karachi on Sunday the 9th instant, which has been delayed, is now expected to arrive there on the 12th instant. The London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on Monday the 10th instant, will therefore be received here and issued out for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant in the ordinary course.

SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association an informal meeting of the Shareholders of the Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the office of the Association (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay).

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
THE POPULAR DANCING STAR
JESSIE MATTHEWS
in
A GREAT MUSICAL
"FIRST A GIRL"
A GAUMONT-BRITISH PICTURE
with
SONNIE HALE—ANNA LEE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Splendor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Top Hat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Mutiny on the Bounty" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"I found Stella Parish" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"First a Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Roberta" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
RONY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 4-45, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Raj Ramni" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Dr-Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Devdas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Thanks A Million". Time as usual.

WHAT IS COCOA?
What is cocoa? Cocoa is made from a small bean which grows on a tree cultivated in West Africa, South America, the West Indies, Ceylon and other countries not far from the Equator. As however, they contain a large amount of oil, called cocoa-butter, the crushing does not turn them into a powder, but a paste. If all the oil were left in, the cocoa would be too rich to drink. Part of it is, therefore, taken away, and what is left is ground to a fine powder, which has only to be put into tin to be ready to be sent to the stores for sale.
The largest cocoa factory in the world belongs to Cadburys of Bournville, England, where there is the most wonderful machinery for making the best kind of cocoa. Cadburys also make chocolate for eating, which is also a product of the cocoa bean.
The cocoa bean has been said by an eminent authority on food-values to stand out as a phenomenon among vegetable foods. "In no other case," he says, "has Nature crowded such a wealth of valuable nutritive elements into so small a space."
A cupful of Cadbury's Cocoa ready to drink can be bought for half an anna from one of the Cadbury's Cocoa Barrows. For the same sum an envelope of Cadbury's Cocoa can be bought which contains sufficient cocoa to make three cupfuls at home. There is also a larger packet which costs only one anna. Directions for making cocoa are given free.

Levy Of Taxes Contested

MULUND RATEPAYERS' REVISION APPLICATION.

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA: Feb. 10.

Mr. Sanghavi, a ratepayer, has filed two revision applications in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of Thana, against the order of Mr. R.W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, asking the applicant to pay Rs. 422-5 and Rs. 311-8 as taxes to the Notified Area Committee of Mulund.
The applicant prays to make a report to the Bombay High Court for setting aside the Lower Court's order on the ground that the taxes were not properly and legally imposed.

Anthropological Society

The fiftieth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, when Mr. R. P. Masani President of the Society, as President will deliver an address on "The Ancient Organization of Society on a Functional Basis: Its Influence on the Development of Corporate Life and Social Efficiency in the light of the present day Social Theories and Problems."

Protest Against Coroner's Strictures

A public meeting to protest against the uncalled for, inopportune and offensive strictures passed by the Coroner R. B. Athavale in connection with Primus Stove fatalities, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mrs. Jayshri Raiji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. C. Desai and J. K. Mehta will speak.

Mr. J. D. Boyle For Bombay Council

Mr. J. D. Boyle is the only candidate nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay European constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. C. Owen.

Laying Of Foundation Stone Of E.I.C.A. Building

The laying of the foundation Stone Ceremony of the proposed Cotton Exchange Building at Kalbadevi Road, after due religious ceremony will be performed by Seth Anandilal Podar on Wednesday at 9 a.m.
The President and Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, invite members to attend the function.

EXTERNMENTS FROM AHMEDABAD

New Bill Seeks To Confer More Powers On District Magistrate

The Bombay Government Gazette of 10th inst. publishes the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890.
The statement of objects and reasons says:—
The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, was amended by Bombay Act XXIV of 1935 with a view to empower the District Magistrate, Karachi to extern any person who not having been born in the City of Karachi, the Cantonments of Karachi and Drigh Road or the islands in the Karachi Harbour, has been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapters XII, XVI and XVII of the Indian Penal Code. It is now considered desirable that similar powers should be given to the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to extern persons who were not born in the municipal or cantonment limits of Ahmedabad, as constituted from time to time, or in the suburban area within a radius of 5 miles from the Ahmedabad Head Post Office. This Bill is intended to carry out the above object.

BOMBAY TO HAVE TALLEST BUILDING

New Cotton Exchange Foundation To Be Laid To-day

Bombay will shortly have perhaps the tallest building in India when the new Cotton Exchange Building is completed. The new building, whose foundation-stone will be laid to-day at 9 a.m. by Seth Anandilal Podar will be situated at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Sheikh Memon St. (Marwari Bazar) and will have a total height of 102-1|2 feet from the ground level.
It will consist of one basement five feet above the ground level, a Trading Hall 30 feet high and six upper floors, which will accommodate the offices of the East India Cotton Association and those of the members of the Association.

EASY CONTACT.
The ground floor will contain about 150 telephone booths with direct connections to the respective offices situated in the various floors so that there will be no difficulty in keeping contact between the broker and his clerk or agent.
The building is expected to take about eighteen months to complete and will cost about seven to eight lakhs of rupees. The East India Cotton Association has already obtained the permission of the Bombay Municipality to exceed the usual height limitation of 72 feet.
When the new building is completed, it is claimed it will not only be one of the tallest, if not the tallest buildings in India but one of the best Cotton Exchange buildings in the world.—A. P.

STOP EXPLOITATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Foras Road Meeting Supports Bakhale Bill

(From A Correspondent).
BOMBAY: Monday.

To extend support to the Bakhale Bill, which will come before the Bombay Legislative Council at the end of this month, a public meeting was held on Sunday last, at Foras Road, under the presidency of Dr. Obaray.
In his speech, the President gave a detailed account of the difficulties and hardships to which the workers were subjected and of how boys below the age of 12 were made to do hard work, as the employees in shops of every class, working from morn till night. In a large number of shops the employees had to work from 16 to 18 hours. To put an end to this exploitation, the speaker urged that, Bakhale's Bill should be supported at least from a humanitarian point of view.
Messrs. Nasaratulla Abbasi and Pinto then addressed the meeting.
To support this Bill, a Conference of representatives of shop-employees has been proposed to be held at the end of this month.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Mr. G. D. Vartak Standing As Candidate

A correspondent writes:—
A well-known enthusiastic Nationalist worker of Thana District, an Ex-President of the Thana District Local Board, an adviser of several important public institutions and a popular leader of young generation, Mr. G. D. Vartak, B.A., stands for the ensuing Bombay Council election from North Thana constituency at the request of his friends and well wishers.

FAZULBHOY MILLS PROVIDENT FUND

Employees' Claim For Priority Over Other Creditors

The subscribers of the Provident Fund of the Fazulbhoy Mills (in liquidation) will have priority for their claims over other creditors of the company.
This is the effect of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court in the petition made by the employees of the mill who were subscribers of the Provident Fund.
On a representation from the subscribers demanding that the Fund be closed, the agents of the company framed a scheme to hold the money as deposit and pay it back in 60 instalments. After seven instalments were paid, the company went into liquidation.
The subscribers' claim for priority involved the question as to whether the Provident Fund was a deposit or a trust.
The point was decided by Mr. Justice Kania who held that the Provident Fund money was trust money, and the subscribers were entitled to priority.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CHALLENGED

Further Hearing In Shamdasani's Petition

After disposing of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani's allegations against Seth A.B. Allaya of having used motor cars, intimidated the voters as untenable, the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court proceeded further with Mr. Shamdasani's petition on Friday.
This was the eighth and the last issue in the petition.
The issue framed was, whether the poll taken on August 27, 1935, was conducted contrary to law and to the rules for the conduct of elections framed under Sec. 29-(1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or to the principles of election by ballot.
Mr. Shamdasani stepped into the witness-box and said that he took exception to the conduct of the election under Rules 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, of Paragraph 2 of the Rules for the conduct of elections.
Witness then called for a series of documents relevant to the election, from the Municipal Commissioner, who is the first respondent. The documents were filed as exhibits.
Witness said that the second respondent was given nearly 3,300 voting slips of which 175 were returned to the polling officer as unused. Witness himself did not make use of a single slip.
Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

TODDY BOOTHS FETCH MORE MONEY

Auction Sales Conclude.

The auction sale of country liquor shops was concluded on Tuesday at the C. J. Hall. In all 217 out of 218 shops were sold. The total sum realised this year was Rs. 18,88,000 as against Rs. 18,17,009 fetched in the previous year, showing an excess of Rs. 1,71,000.

A COSMOPOLITAN DINNER

More than 800 people, including nearly 200 Harijans, participated in a "Zunaka-Bhakar" dinner organised by the Zunaka-Bhakar Anti-Caste Dinner Association on Tuesday at the Muzaferabad Hall. Before and after the dinner the participants of it were treated to vocal music by Bal Gandharv, Vasantee and Master Krishnarao who figure in the "Dharmatma."
The dinner was organised in honour of the film "Dharmatma."

Port Trust Grant To Sailors' Home & Nursing Associations

Bombay, Tuesday.
The Secretary writes:—
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 11th February 1936, the following were the main items of business disposed of:—
The election by the Chamber of Commerce of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as a member of the Board of Trustees vice Mr. W. G. Lely resigned, was recorded.
The following annual contributions were sanctioned in respect of the year 1935-36, subject to the sanction of Government:—
Rs. 5,000 to the Indian Sailors' Home, Bombay;
Rs. 3,351 and Rs. 2,000 to the Nursing Associations of the G. T. and J. J. Hospitals respectively.
Subject to the sanction of Government Mr. D. G. M. Mearns, Railway Manager, was granted leave out of India for 7 months and 8 days with effect from 16th March 1936, and Mr. A. F. Watts, Deputy Manager, was appointed to act.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

Viceroy's Cup Race

It is a matter for congratulation that Bombay, the most air-minded city in India, has sent as many as three pilots out of the eleven entered for the Viceroy's Cup Race, which starts at Madras on Friday morning and ends at Delhi on Saturday evening. Flight-Lieutenant Vintcent, Manager of the Tatas' Aviation Department, Mr. A. C. Gazdar, Pilot Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club and Mr. N. M. Gazdar, are the three Bombay pilots in the race. A majority of the 'planes belong to the Flying Clubs in several provinces. One belongs to Capt. A. T. Eadon, who has organised the Aeronautical Training Centre of India, at Delhi. It is an unreserved tribute to the air-mindedness of the citizens of Bombay that Mr. N. M. Gazdar is flying in the 'plane belonging to Mr. Jal Homi Mehta, son of Sir Homi Mehta. Few people are aware that it is a private 'plane owned by Mr. Jal Mehta who has generously placed it at the disposal of Mr. N. M. Gazdar, perhaps the youngest competitor in this year's race. There is no doubt that with the progress of years, the race will become classic in the history of civil aviation in India and a greater number of Indians will participate in it. It is hoped that suitable arrangements will be made at Juhu aerodrome for the large number of aviation enthusiasts who may flock there to watch the progress of the race on Friday afternoon, as it is bound to be highly interesting. This year, there is not a single lady contestant though there is a special prize allotted to the first lady pilot. There are a few lady pilots, but for some reason or other they have kept away from the race.

Lost Railway Ticket

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company recently handled a very interesting case of a passenger who lost his ticket, which is of considerable importance to the travelling public. A passenger who was travelling by B. B. and C. I. Railway from Muttra to the Central Station by second class, had the misfortune to lose his ticket. At Dadar station where tickets are generally collected, he was asked to pay Rs. 41-11. His protest that he had purchased a ticket and that it was lost on the way was of no avail. His complaint was, however, taken up by the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, who vouched for the respectability of the passenger in question and urged the railway company to refund the amount collected at Dadar, viz. Rs. 41-11. After some correspondence and interviews with the Railway Adjudicating Officer where the "bona fide" of the claim was proved, the railway company refunded the amount after deducting ten per cent.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE PERSISTS

Bombay Gets Few Showers Of Rain

Poona, Feb. 11.
Thunderstorms have caused fairly widespread rain in Hyderabad and a few showers in Berar, Bombay, Deccan and Burma. The western disturbance has caused an extension of cloud in northwest India generally.
CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.
Mergui 1 inch, Sholapur 3 1/4 and Parbhani 1/2 inch each.
FORECAST.
Scattered thunderstorm and rain will occur in North Deccan and Central parts of the country.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-2-1936.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .005 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 69.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 30.2 degrees 8.2 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.5 degrees 4.7 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 122 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-2-36
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL
Major and Mrs. G. A. Fenton arrived at Government House.
Major and Mrs. D. S. H. Woodward dined at Government House on Tuesday.

Mr. Parekh Scratched

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.
Mr. U. K. Parekh who is flying Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's D. H. Moth No. 3 VTAFL in the Viceroy's Air Trophy Race has scratched as he is too ill to fly in the race. It is not yet known whether another pilot can be found to fly the machine.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
EXHIBITION.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1936

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

A vital question regarding an Assembly member's privilege of freedom of speech and the rights of the Press was discussed in the Legislative Assembly on Monday, and it is to be hoped that the President, who has yet to give his ruling on the question, will duly safeguard the rights of both. The discussion arose out of a motion by Sardar Sant Singh claiming that a member's privilege of speech had been encroached upon by the order of the U. P. Government demanding security from the "Abhpudaya" for printing Mr. K. K. Malaviya's speech on Mr.B. Das's Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, delivered at the last September session. In view of the official objection to the motion that there was delay in bringing up the motion it may be stated that on the very second day of the session Mr. Sant Singh had given notice of a motion demanding the adjournment of the House for a debate on the subject; but the Viceroy arbitrarily disallowed the motion on the plea that the subject was not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in-Council. The Viceroy's decision was wrong as the U P. Government's action had affected a privilege of the Assembly. Two days later another adjournment motion to raise a debate on the effect of the Viceroy's action on the privilege of the House was ruled out by the President on the ground that no question of privilege could be raised on such a motion. It is to be hoped that the present motion, too will not meet with a similar fate.

Not Merely A Personal Privilege

The issue raised by Mr. Sant Singh's motion is whether a speech by a member of a legislature is privileged in the sense that a faithful reproduction of it in a paper is lawful. It is a well-established Parliamentary principle, whether, or not it is specifically recognized by a statute, that no action can be taken against a member of a legislature for any speech made by him therein. If the speech contains libellous or seditious matter, it is the privilege and the duty of the legislature to expunge such matter from the official record thereof. Where this is not done it may be presumed that the speech is not libellous or seditious. This privilege being assumed, the question arises whether the speaker's privilege extends to the publication of his speech in the Press. Such extension is a mere corollary to the member's privilege of freedom of speech; for, as Mr. Jinnah remarked, the privilege itself would be useless unless the speech could be published by him. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai pertinently pointed out that Sir Abdur Rahim himself, speaking when he was a non-official member on an adjournment motion on a similar subject, had argued that members of the Assembly were there to make speeches not only for the Government members but also for the wider public. The privilege of freedom of speech is not merely personal, it extends to the speech itself, and a speech ceases to be privileged if it cannot be published without being penalised.

Frivolous Objections

The Law Member urged a number of objections against Mr. Singh's motion, most of which were quite frivolous. His objection against the delay in bringing up the motion has already been considered. The objection that Mr. Singh had not produced a copy of the paper in which the speech in question was printed implies a slavish imitation of the British procedure; but it does not affect vital issues, unless Government deny having taken action against the paper, which, however, they cannot do. Sir N. N. Sircar also tried to make out that action was taken against the paper not merely for the publication of the speech but also for other objectionable matter in the comments on the speech, headlines to it, and a political poem. But Mr. Singh read out the U. P. Government's order, which showed that action had been taken for the publication of the speech and not for any comments or poetry. More serious is the Law member's categorical denial of any privilege by a number of the legislature. He takes his stand on the fact that the Government of India Act now in force does not specifically provide for the privilege in question. But the privilege of freedom of speech of a member of legislature is inherent in the Constitution and has been sanctioned by custom. The privilege was clearly recognized by a former Law Member when he gave an assurance that the Press Emergency Act did not make any change in the ordinary law of the land in the matter of the publication in the Press or otherwise of the proceedings of legislatures. However, the Law member's denial of the very existence of the privilege claimed all along by the Assembly raises most serious issues, and we earnestly hope the President's ruling will at least permit a full discussion on them.

Jawaharlal Vindicated

The quality that distinguishes die-hard M.P.'s from their other Imperialist colleagues is their capacity to be blinded by arrogance. Sir Alfred Knox is one of them and as such is incapable of appreciating standards of honour among opponents. We are, therefore, not surprised at the question he put in Parliament regarding Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to England and "propaganda speeches before the expiry of his sentence". But we are glad that Mr. Butler had courage enough to admit plainly "there was an exchange of communications between Pundit Nehru and Government, and it was understood that his movements would be without any restriction." This is doing the barest justice to Jawaharlal and we are glad, as we say, that Mr. Butler has done it. By the way, Sir Alfred Knox had another question relating to Miss Mayo's latest outrage. "The Face of Mother India". He actually urged that the book "could not be considered liable to increase communal tension in India", on the very sufficient ground that "it was published in the most artistic manner and cost fifteen shilling". The argument does full honour to Sir Alfred Knox. We need not say more.

Relief To Unemployed

To men like Sir J. B. Boman-Behram and Doctor Javle, who perhaps revel in owing blind allegiance to the present system of government in India and knowing nothing about political, social and moral obligations to their people, it will come as surprising news that the unemployed possess rights and that in Europe and elsewhere —including Britain, which they worship—Governments stand or fall by the methods in which they deal with unemployment and ameliorate the lot of the unemployed. But Mr. Masani discharged an obvious duty by proposing in the Corporation that the Government of Bombay be asked to provide free accommodation to 'bona fide' unemployed in the Development Chawls that are lying vacant. And we are glad that many speakers unconnected with Congress or "Socialism" also supported the essential principle of the resolution. We do not think that the matter needed to be referred to the Law and Procedure Committee. But since Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was accepted we do hope the Committee will not lose much time in drafting the recommendation and enabling the Corporation—Javles and Boman-Behrams notwithstanding—to discharge its own duty, and leaving it to the Bombay Government to justify or belie their "raison-d'etre" as a Government.

COMRADE "SAK"

London Indians' Tribute

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 1.
(By Air Mail).

Representative Indians in Great Britain convened a public meeting to commemorate the memory of Shapurji Saklatvala. It was a well-attended gathering of all sections of opinion and belonging to all Indian communities, Students, lawyers, doctors, and merchants, crowded the Caxton Hall, on Thursday night to hear glowing tributes to the departed Indian veteran leader. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru presided and amongst those who addressed the meeting were Mr. K. P. Mehta, Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Mr. Thompson, Solicitor, Dr. C. B. Vakil and Dr. Syud Mahmaodi.

Embodiment Of Sincerity

In the course of his speech, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said that although for the greater part of his life Comrade Saklatvala had lived in England, he and his fellow-countrymen in India had followed Saklatvala's activities and doings very closely. Many of them, who were criticised by him, did not fail to appreciate the greatness of Shapurji Saklatvala. Many of them disagreed with him yet they honoured and respected him. "I generally agreed with him in major matters and yet he seemed to me such an embodiment of sincerity that it did not matter to me or to those who disagreed with him in major matters.

Punditji continued: "More and more I have begun to respect the quality of sincerity in public men. We must admire men with principles. Otherwise we will lose our path. That quality of sincerity was one quality of virtue of Comrade Saklatvala. He was all along a soldier in the cause of Indian freedom and that is why he was respected in India all over the country. More than that he was a soldier of Indian freedom because it appeared to him to be essential and inevitable part of human life. He was a brave, very brave, very gallant, very sincere soldier in the cause of Indian freedom. Therefore, we have met here to-night to honour his memory."

Mr. George Lansbury sent a letter regretting his inability to attend the meeting owing to previous engagement in the country. But he added: "I want to take this opportunity to pay my tribute and respect to one of India's most loyal and devoted sons." Similar letters paying tribute to late Shapurji Saklatvala were received by the chairman from Mr. A. J. Cummings of the "News-Chronicle," Lord Marley who had worked with the Indian patriot on various anti-Fascist and anti-Imperialist committees in Great Britain and Mr. J. Saunders, Labour M. P. for North Battersea, who acknowledged the large measure of support that he had received from Mr. Saklatvala in his recent election to Parliament from the constituency which was represented by Saklatvala in the past.

One Of His Greatest Aims

Mr. K. P. Mehta moved the following resolution: "This public meeting convened by the Indian community in Great Britain records its deep sense of grief and loss at the death of Shapurji Saklatvala and pays its tribute to the spirit which prompted his unflinching devotion and untiring services, at considerable self-sacrifice, for India's emancipation, and for the uplift of the working class, in India and in other parts of the world, whose cause he so eloquently and fearlessly championed both inside the British Parliament and outside it. The meeting further offers its sincere condolence to Mrs. Saklatvala and other members of the family of the deceased in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the meeting, Mr. Mehta said that Shapurji from his earliest days kept in advance of his time in his outlook, his ideas and his ideals. He looked into the future, and struggled singly and valiantly for his convictions in the face of difficulties, obstructions and injustices, in the face of ridicule and abuse, with an indomitable will and an unshakable faith. It was one of his greatest aims of his life, soon after he came to England to bring on one world-wide platform the labouring classes of all countries, to make the interest of each national group the common interest of all without distinction of race, creed or colour, for he firmly believed that the emancipation of labour from what he called the grinding wheels of the industries and economic machinery and the egoistic needs of imperialism could only be achieved not by nationally sectional action, but by the force of an overwhelming combination of Labour throughout the world. Mr. Tom Mann testified that Mr. Sak-

(Continued On Page 9—Col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Jawaharlal Interviewed

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.
(By Air Mail.)

The news of the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to preside over the deliberations of the Indian National Congress session to be held at Lucknow has been welcomed practically on all hands although a small minority is surprised with the final choice. There are a few who believe that the President of the Congress should not be chosen from the province where the deliberations of the particular session are to be held. Secondly, it is also suggested that the honour of presiding over the Congress deliberations twice within a short period of seven years is not conducive to healthy growth of the political movement. This section of Indian opinion would have been pleased if another young Indian had been thus honoured by the premier political institution. In casting their vote in favour of Babu Subash Chandra Bose they point out that in regard to political sagacity and capacity there can be no alternative choice between him and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nor, it is asserted, can we take the view that the Bengal leader has failed if measured by the standard of spirit of self-sacrifice. However, the nation has made the choice and the nationalist Indian opinion will now offer its wholehearted loyalty to the President-elect of the Indian National Congress during his term of office.

Making Contacts

A demonstration of this spirit of co-operation and loyalty to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is available to Punditji himself who is at present in London. In London there are many who do not share his political philosophy. Yet they are united in honouring him as the representative of the Nationalist movement of India. The demand on Punditji to meet different groups of Indian people has been great; yet he has not forwarded any excuse to turn down any of these demands. Added to these demands, the President-elect has been busy making contacts with, as he said at the Press Conference on Tuesday afternoon, intelligent people of Great Britain, although he does not desire to seek anything out of them in support of his political beliefs or socialistic philosophy. After the descriptive stories of the funeral of the late King George, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has been a useful copy to Fleet Street. It had its representatives to call on him during the week and comments on him and about him in comparison to Mahatma Gandhi or Lenin have also found room in the newspapers. They all agree that he is a man with convictions, sincerity of purpose and of high character. A talk with him has convinced the political correspondents of different British newspapers that the Bengal Government was not justified in attributing the motives which it did in its annual report. Naturally they have welcomed the apology of Sir John Anderson to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Bengal Government's Apology

When I asked Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru whether he was satisfied with the apology, as it has been termed, of the Bengal Government he said that so far as he was personally concerned he wanted to consider the matter as closed. I pointed out that in India there was consensus of opinion which felt that not only further agitation should be carried on for an unequivocal expression of regret on the part of the Bengal Government but steps should also be taken immediately to demand the withdrawal of the Government of India's Annual Report issued during the week. I drew the attention of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to the comments on the latter Report which has been described as the India Government's attempt at propaganda pamphleteering. Panditji could not say anything on the subject as he had not seen the Government of India's Report nor could he change his mind so far as the Bengal Government was concerned.

Japan And India

Several Indian journalists interviewed Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on Wednesday and he preferred to answer questions instead of making any statement. He told one of us that there must be a radical change in the whole land system of India. But, in his opinion, that was not possible so long as the imperialist structure of the governance of India remained as it has existed so far. He was of the opinion that Khaddar has played a very important part in the national movement of the country. But taking a long distance view he did not think Khaddar could survive. He really could not envisage how we could separate India from the rest of the world, which adopted modern industrial methods. Nonetheless, he was satisfied that Khaddar would help the country as a side industry, though it could never compete successfully. A representative of an Anglo-Indian newspaper raised the commonplace alarm. "What would be your policy for India," he uttered in a solemn voice "if India came very strongly under Japanese influence in regard to economic menace?" Punditji told him that under present conditions in India (he meant with the existence of foreign domination) some measure of protection would be necessary for the Indian industries. When another representative of an Anglo-Indian newspaper talked of external danger to India in the absence of British rule, Punditji said: "Why talk of this? Why not analyse the situation? It depends, first of all, on conditions under which India attains her freedom, whether by compulsion and force or whether by an agreement with Britain. If it is a friendly parting with Britain then the situation is different. But suppose we part company by forcing Britain then it presupposes that we are strong enough to look after ourselves. It is not very easy for Japan to think of planning a conquest of India. Japan can only think in terms of conquest of India when she has finished consuming China. I cannot conceive of any Japanese military danger to India for a very long time. If Japan could undertake the conquest of India then most of the European countries might have been squashed by now. But they have not been because of the balance of power that governs the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

WARNING TO JAPAN.

Senator Pittman, Chairman of the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee, did not mince words in attacking Japanese penetration into China and her rivalry with America. He roundly charged Japan with anti-American propaganda, bullying and arrogance, protested against Japanese invasion of America's "legitimate commerce with China" and quite rightly accused that country of open and ruthless violation of the Kellogg and Nine Power Pacts. The good Senator finally pleaded that America should be prepared to protect her rights and national security. This "outburst" is bound to create at least a diplomatic sensation if nothing more serious. But while, to an honest observer it is just another nauseating expression of Imperialistic rivalry, Senator Pittman should, let us at least hope so, prove a warning to Japan against her mad adventures in China.

ANDHRA CONFERENCE

It is significant that the Andhra Provincial Conference has passed, by a large majority, a resolution recommending acceptance of office by Congressmen under the new Constitution despite the opposition from a leader like Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya. Though the Tamil Nadu Conference held a few days ago studiously avoided passing a resolution on this subject, it is well-known that a large body of opinion in the province favours acceptance of office. But one cannot jump to the conclusion that opinion among Congressmen is gravitating towards acceptance. Nor is it quite logical to contend, as did Mr. C. R. Reddi, President of the Andhra Conference, that Council entry has no meaning if it is not coupled with acceptance of office This is not a case of simple deductive or "a priori" reasoning. The decision should follow a full and dispassionate consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of both the courses open to the Congress, direct acceptance of Ministerial responsibility and the control of Ministers from other parties.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS

If it is true that a conference of Mamlatdars which met at Dohad on Sunday recommended a 25 per cent. remission of land revenue due from the agriculturists of the Dohad and Jhalod talukas on account of the fall in agricultural prices, it may be said that officials have at least begun to understand a little the real conditions in such areas. Speaking generally, officials in most of the areas affected by depression have been most niggardly in their recommendations about remission, suspension or tagavi loans. But mere suspension of land revenue or granting of loans to the peasants can hardly be any real relief to the distressed peasants, and even complete remission can be appreciable relief only if it is on a generous scale. We do not know if the Mamlatdar's recommendations go far enough to relieve the peasants, but they are a step in the right direction. The peasants concerned should in any case keep up their agitation for adequate relief.

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Prof. Kaji in his opening lecture of the series on "The Economic Geographical Survey of the Bombay Presidency", rightly stressed the need of intensively studying the geography of one's province, especially in its economic aspect. This is not intended to encourage provincialism, but only to stimulate research which will be helpful to our true national development. The study of geography has undergone a welcome re-orientation during the last few years. It does not merely mean the memorisation of a country's mountains and rivers, or its flora and fauna. Geography indeed is a great help to national economic regeneration. Prof. Kaji's plea for geography being made the object of attention of 'mature intellects' is, therefore, very timely and appropriate, and the University of Bombay has done well in introducing it as one of the subjects for the First Year's Art Course from next year.

Kingsford Smith In A Seance

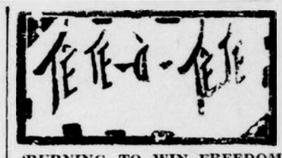
To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A recent announcement in a daily paper that Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, was, according to a spiritualistic medium, still alive, leads me to give to the public the result of my experiment in the same direction. Before doing so, I would like to say something about my own position in the matter, as well as, to give some information about the personnel at that sitting.

I have been a member of the British Psychical Research Society, for a number of years. And I am at present a Life-Member of the same. As such I have been studying spiritualism amongst other supra and subconscious phenomena. I am not yet a believer in Spiritualism, as most of the information given at Seances is either too trivial or is such as can be explained by Telepathy, which many scientists regard as a highly probable natural power. All the same I am trying to examine the question further with an open and an unbiassed mind.

Having come to know that a Professor in a Government College and his son and nephew had certain mediumistic powers and that they were themselves making experiments on an "Oheja" board, I approached him and began to have sittings at his and my convenience. At our last sitting after asking a few questions of a recently disembodied spirit, my grandson Jayant, who is interested in aviation and is an unbeliever in Spiritualism, suggested that some information might be obtained about Sir Charles Kingsford Smith. The spirit of that eminent Aviator was called by the Professor, his first reply was. "What do you want me for?" On being told that as there was great uncertainty about his fate, a definite knowledge on the subject would be welcome. The Spirit said, "I am dead."—and when questioned further said, "My plane crashed between Burma and Malaya." He was then asked if the plane crashed in the forest of Malaya as was generally believed. The reply was "No, it crashed in the Sea." On being asked the reason of this accident, he said, "I lost control on account of Carbon Monoxide generated in the machine."

These replies cannot be attributed to telepathy, as none of the sitters had any idea about the cause of the accident and could not have been communicated to the two young men who worked the machine. The replies could not be concocted on the spot by them, as that appears to me to be a physical impossibility. If the two factors of Telepathy and fraud are eliminated, there still remains the question as to the Power that guided the hands of these two young men.—Yours, etc.,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.



'BURNING TO WIN FREEDOM'

Villagers' Loyalty To Congress

—Delhi Paper Headlines.

Help, help. Call the Fire Brigade.

* * * *

"What India Government Should Do" is another heading from the same paper.

The answer is: What they don't do.

* * * *

Sir Nripendra Nath explained to M.L.A.'s that the word "Azad" relates to freedom.

Correct. But how did 'he' come to know it?

* * * *

Katherine Mayo's "The Face of Mother India" claims the ingenious and ingenuous—yes, you might add disingenuous also—Sir Alfred Knox, M.P., cannot increase communal bitterness because it has been published in the most artistic manner and costs 15 shillings.

Just as British Imperialism in India cannot be open to any objection because it is most artistic and costly. Any way we rather like the cheek of this chap Knox.

* * * *

An Indian patriot of Lahore writes to an Anglo-Indian paper regretting lack of tact and statesmanship on the part of Congress in re-electing Jawaharlal as President.

Evidently the Congress ought to have elected, say, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

* * * *

Sir N. N. Sircar declared in the Assembly that no undertaking, written or oral, is taken from delegates representing India at the League of Nations sessions.

We never suspected it. No undertaking, written or oral, is at all necessary from the "delegates" who are selected to "represent" India.

* * * *

Instructions to "delegates," continued Sir Nripendra, "are prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India", and it was not in the public interest to disclose "confidential communication" about them.

We entirely agree. Confidential communications between the Secretary of State, a servant of the British Parliament, and the Government of India, a subordinate branch of the British Administration, cannot be in the public interest of India.

* * * *

Mr. Anthony Eden was asked—of course, by some Tory M.P.—about the propriety of approaching Russia on the question of assistance in the event of an attack by Italy.

This, of course, is a well-known type of hypocritical prudery.

* * * *

Ras Seyum, says Addis Ababa, has withdrawn after a deperate attempt to drive Italians from Makalle.

Which clearly proves that they are uncivilised barbarians. Fancy admitting your own reverses!

* * * *

Prison Meant Freedom!

—Headline.

And vice versa in India (thanks to Cr. L. A. A.).

* * * *

The Anjumani Mohammadi of Dohad, says our correspondent, arranged the other day an interesting debate on "Our duties to the Poor."

Copies of the proceedings might —without any advantage though— be sent to the Nawab of Chatteri, the Moulvi Shafi Daudi, etc.

* * * *

In the list of Indian cricketers that Macartney suggests for the English, the sixteenth and last is the Yuvaraj of Patiala.

A rather admirably tactful combination of cricket and courtesy.

* * * *

A Missionary from New Guinea states that he discovered a tribe where husbands can buy wives for a shilling each.

He did not, however, give any export and import statistics.

* * * *

Junior Clerk: "Do you think those are lipstick prints on the boss's cheeks?"

Typist: "Yes, that's my impression."

'Quakes Felt In Assam & United Provinces

Severe Shocks In All Towns But No Casualties Reported

People Get Panicky And Rush Out Of Homes: Youth Jumps From Second Floor

PATNA, Feb. 11.

Earthquake shocks of severe intensity are reported from all parts of Bihar, Shillong in Assam and Benares in U.P.

The shock was felt at Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Sonepur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Arrah (all in Bihar) at the same time.

The duration was for about five seconds. The shock was severe everywhere but fortunately no report has been received of any casualties. At Patna, a young man, son of a retired Police Officer, became panicky and jumped down from the 2nd floor. He was seriously injured and was removed to hospital in an unconscious state.—United Press.

Panic In Patna

An Associated Press message from Patna states:—

Earthquake tremors of moderate intensity shook Patna this morning at about 10-15 a.m. This combined with a local prophesy of earthquake shock of severe intensity to-morrow, caused some amount of panic in the city.

A message from Muzaffarpur states:

Panic-stricken inhabitants rushed out of their houses as a result of a severe earthquake shock at 10/17 a.m. I.S.T. lasting for three seconds and accompanied by rumbling noises. Buildings were shaken but no loss of life or damage is reported.

A Benares telegram states:—

Three or four mild earthquake shocks lasting for a few seconds were experienced at Benares today at 10/20 a.m.—A. P.

Shocks In Shillong.

A United Press telegram from Shillong (Assam), states:

An earthquake shock of severe intensity and lasting for about 30 seconds was felt here in the early hours of this morning.

No damage to buildings or loss of life is reported so far.

Shocks At Muzaffarpur And Monghyr Too

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Feb. 11.

Further reports regarding today's earthquake shock have been felt, have been received from Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Monghyr, Gaya. No damage has been however reported.

Fissures Appear On Station Platform

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 11.

Enquiries regarding this morning earthquake show that the Dholi station on the Bengal and Northwestern Railway has been damaged. Fissures appeared on the platform.

Many people in Muzaffarpur, in an attempt to rush out, sustained injuries. No damage to buildings is reported.—A.P.

Panic At Muzaffarpur

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 11.

Panic stricken inhabitants rushed out of their houses as a result of a severe earthquake shock at 10-17 a.m. (S.T.) lasting for three seconds accompanied by rumbling noises. Buildings were shaken but no loss of life or damage is reported.—A.P.

At Benares

BENARES, Feb. 11.

Three or four mild earthquake shocks lasting for a few seconds were experienced at Benares today at 10-20 a.m..—A. P.

Alipore Records Shock

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded by the Alipore Seismographs at 10-19 I.S.T. Its epicentral distance is about 380 miles from Calcutta.

According to a meteorologist the shock also appears to have been felt in Calcutta.—A.P.

Panic At Prophecy

PURNEA (Bihar) Feb. 11.

Two smart earthquake shocks were felt at 10-20 this morning. The people are panic-stricken in view of the prophecy that a shock of great intensity will occur tomorrow.—A.P.

At Bhagalpore

BHAGALPORE, Feb. 11.

A sharp earthquake shock accompanied by a rumbling noise was felt at 10-20 this morning, the tremor lasting three seconds. This was followed by a mild shock at 11-15 a.m. lasting two seconds.

Several school boys were seriously injured during a scramble. No damage or loss of life is reported.—A.P.

'Quake Shock At Shillong

SHILLONG: Feb. 11.

An earthquake shock of severe intensity lasting for about 30 seconds, was felt here in the early hours of this morning. No damage to buildings or loss of life has yet been reported.—United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT PURNEA

Church Tower Damaged

PURNEA, Feb. 11.

An earthquake shock of severe intensity was felt here at 10-15 this morning. The tower of the local Protestant Church was badly damaged, while some private buildings were affected slightly. No loss of life is so far reported. People have become panicky.—United Press.

SHOCK IN CALCUTTA ALSO.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 10 hours 19 minutes, Indian Standard time, to-day with its epicentral region at about 380 miles from Calcutta. A shock appears to have been felt at Calcutta also.—United Press.

RECORD SUM FOR PEACE TIME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

A record sum for peace time is recommended to the representatives of the War Appropriations Bill, including expansion of the Air Force and increase in the defences of the west coast of Panama and Hawaii.

The proposed vote for 375 million dollars will living the enlisted strength of army to 150,000 men and provides for 5,000 more national guards, making the total of 200,000.

11 'Planes Contest For Viceroy's Trophy

RACE WILL START FROM MADRAS ON FRIDAY

Eleven aeroplanes will take off from the Juhu aerodrome, Bombay, on Saturday morning, on their way to Delhi, in the Viceroy's Air Trophy contest. They are scheduled to arrive from Madras, the starting place of the race, on Friday afternoon, and the pilots will spend the night in Bombay.

All the pilots are men with reputation behind them with distinguished records in the field of aviation. Every one of them is capable of rising to the occasion and the race is therefore expected to be keen and thrilling this year.

FAIR CHANCE TO ALL.

Primarily it is a race which will test not so much the capacity and the speed of the machines as there is no distinction of class of machines entered for the race and the machines will be handicapped so as to offer a fair chance to all the pilots. It is, therefore, a case of success for the best combination of the pilot who flies the machine, and the engineer who keeps it in fine trim.

Of the eleven pilots, Mr. A. C. Gazdar, Pilot Inspector of the Bombay Flying Club, Flt.-Lieut. Vintcent, Manager of the Tata's Aviation Department, and N. M. Gazdar, are from Bombay.

Though it is difficult to forecast the result, there is no doubt that the other contestants will find two most formidable rivals in Flt.-Lieut. Vintcent and Pilot-Instructor Gazdar, who are likely to race "neck to neck" from Madras. Bombay being half-way between Madras and Delhi on the route selected for this contest, the initial advantage gained over this distance, is bound to influence the final chances.

LAST MINUTE ALTERATIONS.

Though last-minute alterations have added to the confusion in the organisation and conduct of the race, it is stated, the first aeroplane will leave Madras on Friday at about 8 a.m., and other 'planes will be started according to the handicaps placed on them.

The Deputy Director of Civil Aviation and the Chief Inspector of Air Craft in India, it is understood, will proceed to Madras and finally decide the handicaps necessary for the machines.

Starting from Madras, the machines will fly over Hyderabad, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur and will reach Delhi at about 5 p.m., on Saturday, where His Excellency the Viceroy, will await the arrival of the winner. This arrangement is considered in some quarters, as somewhat inconvenience to the pilots, who had to accommodate themselves to instructions received from the authorities from time to time.

So far the pilots have had no information regarding the handicaps to be imposed on their machines and they do not know where they exactly stand in regard to the extent of handicap to be imposed.

LANDING IN BOMBAY

The landing arrangements in Bombay are now complete.

On the ground are two white arrow marks in chalk, about 100 feet in length and two feet in width, and the time is noted down as the machine flies about 50 feet above the ground, past the two arrow marks.

All machines without any distinction of horse-power or speed, are eligible for entry, the only condition imposed by the donor, Sir Victor Sassoon, being that the machines should be of British make. It is for this reason that handicapping has become a necessity. Sir Victor had donated about one lakh of rupees and the funds for the various trophies and prizes, besides the Viceroy's Cup, are allotted from this amount.

THE ENTRANTS

The following are the entrants, the pilots and the machines respectively. Captain Alan T. Eadon (Flt.-Lieut. Vintsent) Miles Hawk VT-AGT. has a cruising speed of 130 miles per hour.

Mr. H. F. Stackard (Pilot-Instructor A. C. Gazdar), De Havilland Moth VT-AGL. This is the same machine in which Mr. Gazdar had flown to and back from England last year.

Mr. Jal Homi Mehta (Mr. N. M. Gazdar, formerly pupil of the Bombay Flying Club and subsequently trained at Hamble, England), Miles Hawk, VT-AGH.

Mr. G. V. Gadgil (Mr. G. V. Gadgil, Karachi Flying Club), D. H. Moth VT-AET.

Mr. C. E. Gardner (Mr. C. E. Gardner, of Short Brothers, Air craft firm, England), Short Scion G-ADDT. Mr. Gardner has flown the machine direct from England to participate in the race.

Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler (Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, a former R. A. F.-pilot, and instructor to the Imperial Japanese Air Service, also Director of the Far Eastern Aviation Company, Hong Kong) B A. Eagle, G-ADGJ. Another competitor is coming direct from England.

Sir A. W. MacRobert (Sir A. W. MacRobert, United Provinces Flying Club), De Havilland Moth VT-ABY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt. A. F. Muir, Head of the Patiala State Aviation Department) Percival Gull VT-AGY. The highest powered machines in the race, with 200 Horse Power and a cruising speed of 150 miles per hour. (Likely to be most heavily handicapped).

Lala Rup Chand (Lala Rup Chand, amateur pilot of the Punjab Flying Club, now flying in the Northern India Flying Club's machine), D. H. Tiger Moth VT-AGD.

Mr. M. P. Sharma and Capt. A. T. Eadon, (Lieut-Misri Chand, winner of the trophy of the first Indian Pilot in the race of 1934), D. H. Moth VT-AGJ. (of the Delhi Flying Club.)

The twelfth entrant His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar withdrew from the race on Tuesday, as the Pilot Mr. W. K. Parekh, would not be able to participate owing to indifferent health.

Mr. F. F. Bignell is the official controller of the Bombay Point in the race. Mr. A. Haseler is in charge of publicity.

DELHI ARRANGEMENTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Powerful illuminations necessary for night flying will be witnessed at the Delhi Aerodrome on Saturday evening, February 15, following the finish of the Viceroy's Trophy two day air race. On that evening aeroplanes will carry passengers on night flights over Delhi.

The proceedings will begin at 3-30 p.m. with the arrival of the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon. The Viceroy will formally open and inspect the new buildings on the aerodrome.

Various exhibits illustrating civil aviation activities will be on view. In the office buildings, there will be a selection of photographs taken in surveying different parts of India and also maps and other instruments. The maps and charts will illustrate the development of civil aviation. Exhibits will also be on show explaining the working of the air mail system.

A few new types of aeroplanes will be in the aircraft park, including a De Havilland and a Miles Hawk Major. For comparison two types of Royal Air Force aeroplanes will be shown by the permission of the Air Officer Commanding. Great interest will undoubtedly be aroused here in the 'Star of India,' the Viceroy's aeroplane, which, with His Excellency's kind permission will be on view.

At about 5 o'clock the winning machine in the Viceroy's Trophy Air Race is expected to arrive. It will taxi up to the Viceregal enclosure in front of the Control Tower, where the pilot will receive from His Excellency the trophy.

This year's course from Madras via Hyderabad, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Jodhpur and Delhi covers a distance of 1,520 miles. There are 12 entries for the race, including two from England. The machines entered are a Percival Gull, a B. A. Eagle, two Miles Hawks, a Short Scion, a Tiger Moth and six Gipsy Moths.

The prizes are: First, the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy and Rs. 7,000. Second, the Hari Kishan Das Challenge Shield and Rs. 3,000. Third, Rs. 1,000.

Prize for the first "A" license pilot wholly trained in India to pass the winning post, the Speedoleno Challenge Trophy and Rs. 2,000.

Prize for best timing the Wakefield Challenge Cup and Rs. 200.

AUSSIES DRAW WITH MYSORE

Ryder Thankful For Hospitality Of Indian Public

BANGALORE, Feb. 11.

The Australians' last match was drawn. Scores: Mysore 216 and 127 for three. Australians 392 (Love 91 and Nagel 80).

Ryder later broadcasting thanked the Indian sporting public for their wonderful kindness and hospitality and called on the members of the team to give three cheers to them. The crowd then rose and gave three hearty cheers to the Australian team.

The team is leaving to-night via Poona reaching Bombay at 10-45 on Thursday morning, sailing for Australia the same night. —A. P.

EXTENSION OF U. S. NEUTRALITY LAW

Will End Consequences Of Oil Embargo

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Senator Pittman, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared that extension of the existing neutrality law at the end of the month will automatically end the possibility of an oil embargo and other embargos.

He stated that an extension would also mean that hearings regarding the embargo and other controversial aspects of the Neutrality Bill would terminate.—Indian Allied News.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES

Inquiry Into Organisation Urged

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 11.

In the House of Lords replying to the motion of Lord Strabolgi urging full inquiry into the organisation, equipment and control of the fighting forces, especially in view of the proposed increased expenditure, Lord Monsell said the Navy and Air Force had lately participated in a great number of large scale experiments with a view to enabling them to make adequate preparation against the air menace by means of both guns and hull construction. In the Admiralty's opinion, we have now by these experiments adequate information for the construction of the modern battleships..

Bangalore Match Ends In Draw

Australians Knock Up 392, But Home Team Replies With 127 For 3

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 11.

A huge crowd of Bangalore's cricket fans watched with keenest interest, the last day's play in the present tour of the Australian team. It was enlivened by characteristic display of batting by Macartney who touched a form even more spectacular than what he had shown in Jamnagar in scoring his first and only century in India.

Macartney (1) and Love (60) resumed at 11 o'clock, and the "Governor General" pulled off such sequence of big hits that in quarter of an hour he had half overhauled Love, and it appeared that if he kept up that rate he might reach three figures even sooner than the Australian wicket-keeper, who had a 59 runs' start. Macartney straight-drove Krishnappa for four and six straight over the wicket in his first over to-day; then Garudachar came in for 4, 4, 4 and 2 in his next, the third hit being only a few inches short of six. Two more successive fours against Krishnappa, both of which literally scorched the turf as they flashed to the boundary, and another off Darasha, brought Macartney to 43 in half an hour. With 200 on board a new ball was taken and Macartney without waiting to watch its pace attempted a six even as he had done in exactly similar circumstances at Jamnagar. He was finely caught near the screen by Timmannah (206-4-43). Macartney's score was faultless and included one six and seven fours.

Love was dropped in the slips at 69, but thereafter played faultlessly except that he was inclined nibble at wide ones. Oxenham took a runner but did not remain long at the wicket, Snaize bringing off an excellent one-handed catch in the slips to send him back in less than ten minutes. Love beat his previous best score of 82 at Amritsar and wanted only nine runs for his 100, when he missed a ball in attempting to legslide Darasha, and was out l.b.w. Love was batting altogether for 145 minutes, and hit 10 fours. (227-6-91).

ELLIS CAUGHT.

Nagel batted freely at the start, but later both he and Ellis batted as if they are playing for a draw, and were frequently barracked by the crowd for their slow game. Ellis was eventually caught by Ramamurthy in the gully, off a hard cut. His 37 which included five fours was a faultless score.

Nagel subsequently opened out and when he reached 49, there were no less than ten fours in that score.

FINE PARTNERSHIP.

Mair was out within ten minutes of resumption but Nagel and Leather struck up a fine partnership which carried the score at a pretty fast rate. Leather drove and cut with his usual rigour and one straight drive off Nagarajarao cleared the tents and fell inside the Gymkana grounds. Several bowlers were tried but the flow of boundaries was uninterrupted until Leather was magnificently caught by Garudachar off Snaize. It was a fast on drive which came to the fielder's shoulder high at terrific pace but Garudachar took the chance without turning a hair. Few saw the ball after it had left the bat and it looked it had gone for a six (386-9-36) Leather hit one six and four fours.

Joe Davis was cheered by the crowd encouragingly but Nagel gave him no chance being bowled in trying to late out a straight ball. There were fifteen fours in Nagel's score.

The Australian innings ended at 2-50 for 392.

SPORTING OFFER DECLINED.

Having understood that Morrisby was missing his thousand by only 42 runs Hosking, Captain of the Home side, made a very sporting offer to the Australian Captain to close their second innings by tea but Macartney did not close the Australian first innings as the team were tired and there was no certainty of Morrisby getting the requisite runs.

Mysore had to get 176, or play out time to save an innings defeat. Leather and Hendry opened the bowling and at 19 Macartney took a fine catch in the slips to off Hendry, to send back Krishnappa for 11. Mermagen who came in next lost Ramamurthy at 34 who was out l.b.w. to Bryant, the West Australian getting his second chance of bowling during this tour. Thereafter Mermagen and Snaize faced Mair and Bryant with confidence and at tea the score was 60 for two wickets.

Morrisby was then put on to bowl and after him Joe Davis whose advent was vociferously cheered by the crowd. Stumps were drawn for the last time at 5 Mysore's score being 127 for three. There was a scramble for the ball in which several members of the Australian team as also two batsmen joined, but Ellis held on to the ball grimly, although he was set upon by Leather, Davis, Hendry and several others. The match was drawn.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Bryant l.b.w. b Garudachar	22
Love l.b.w. b Darasha	91
Morrisby c Nailer b Krishnappa	29
Hendry st. Dassanaike b Nailer	31
Macartney c Timmiah, b N. Rao	43
Oxenhm s. Snaize b Darasha	2
Ellis c Ramamurti b N. Rao...	37
Nagel b Krishnappa	80
Mair b Nagarajarao	7
Leather c Garudachar b Snaize	36
Davis (not out)	0
Extras	14
Total	392

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nagarajarao	26	2	120	3
Garudachar	20	1	85	1
Krishnappa	15.3	2	51	2
Darashah	31	3	78	2
Nailer	14	1	18	1
Snaize	6	0	7	1

Fall of Wickets: 1/29, 2/82, 3/148, 4/210, 5/214, 6/237, 7/305, 8/327, 9/386.

MYSORE, (2nd Innings.)

Ramamurthy l.b.w., b Bryant	12
Krishnappa c Macartney, b Hendry	11
Snaze c Ellis, b Bryant	27
Mermagen (not out)	36
Hosking (not out)	36
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	127

Cordell Hull Disavows Responsibility

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Feb 11

Mr. Cordell Hull in an interview disavowed responsibility in connection with Senator Pittman's speech, declaring that there had been no consultation or collaboration between himself and Senator Pittman in that connection.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—
"The Black Abbot"
FIFTEEN TONS OF GOLD!-- SEE?--- I'VE GOT THE MANUSCRIPT HERE--- --AND WE CAN SHARE IT!---NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW!---
YOU KILLED THOMAS TO GET THAT!
I DIDN'T-- HE WAS DEAD WHEN I TOOK IT--
I MAKE NO DEALS, GILDER! ---- THAT MANUSCRIPT GOES BACK TO LORD CHELFORD!
HE'S DEAD WADE --SHOT THRU TH' HEART!-- WHAT'LL WE DO NOW?
FIND THE THIRD BLACK ABBOT-- IF HE'S STILL ALIVE!-
1-13
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Alleged Mismanagement Of Anjuman Funds

SENSATIONAL SUIT AGAINST TRUSTEES SETTLED FOR RS. 27,000

Rs. one lakh unaccounted for, Rs. 11,000 spent for entertaining the ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan and other sensational allegations were made against the office bearers of the Anjuman-e-Islam during the hearing of a notice of motion, before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, in the suit filed by the Advocate-General in connection with the administration of that institution.

The Anjuman-e-Islam is an institution started in 1878 for the promotion of education among the Mahomedans and of other activities for the welfare of the community. The Anjuman had collected about 5½ lakhs which were held in various funds specially ear-marked and named after the donors for the purpose of giving scholarships.

Under the rules of the Anjuman, its administration was carried on by a President, vice, president and treasurers and secretaries and a managing committee of 30 members. The 18 defendants in this case were members of the managing committee.

The first defendant Mr. K. M. Kajiji was the President and Hon. Treasurer of the Association and defendants 5 and 7 were Hon. Secretaries.

The suit was filed by the Advocate-General in the interest of the charities constituted by the properties and funds of the Association. The plaintiff asked for a scheme to be framed under the directions of the court for the management of the charities, for the appointment of fit and proper persons as trustees for the administration of the charities and for accounts being taken of the funds of the charities.

ALLEGED BREACHES OF TRUST.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendants were guilty of several breaches of trust. He stated no report of the activities of the Anjuman had been published after 1920, that no accounts had been submitted to the members, that office bearers had not been elected for a long time, that no meeting of the Anjuman had taken place and that its funds and properties had been left by the defendants in the hands of Mr. Dimtimkar, since deceased who was a paid assistant secretary.

It was further alleged by the plaintiff that on an investigation of the affairs of the Anjuman, it appeared that a sum of Rs. one lakh had been unaccounted for.

The notice of motion in this suit came on before Mr. Justice Blackwell on Tuesday.

The Advocate-General Mr. Mc I. Kemp instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla instructed by Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji and Co. appeared for defendants 1 and 7. Sir Jamshed Kanga, instructed by Messrs. S. F. B. Tyabji appeared for defendants 2 and 13, and instructed by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co. for defendants 10, 14, 15 and 16.

UNACCOUNTED AMOUNTS.

The Advocate-General, in giving a history of the case, referred to a preliminary consent decree taken after filing of the suit whereby a declaration was made that all the properties and funds were held by the defendants in trust and the matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the various funds. Under that decree 6 persons were appointed Trustees of the charities and their funds as assessed by the Commissioner. At the meetings before the Commissioner defendants 5 and 7 gave certain accounts, but complete accounts were not forthcoming.

The accounts disclosed that the defendants had spent Rs. 11,000 on entertaining His Majesty ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan in 1927 and Rs. 19,000 representing interests had not been accounted for. There was proof to show that Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 50,000 had not been accounted for.

The Advocate-General further stated that the 1st and 7th defendants had offered to pay Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of settling the suit as against them without admitting their liability to account for the Anjuman funds. Another defendant had similarly offered Rs. 2,000.

The Advocate-General said that in view of all the circumstances it was for the benefit of the charities to settle the suit on taking Rs. 27,000 as offered. If the suit was prolonged it would involve the charities in heavy costs. He, therefore, asked the court's sanction to the settlement on the terms referred to above.

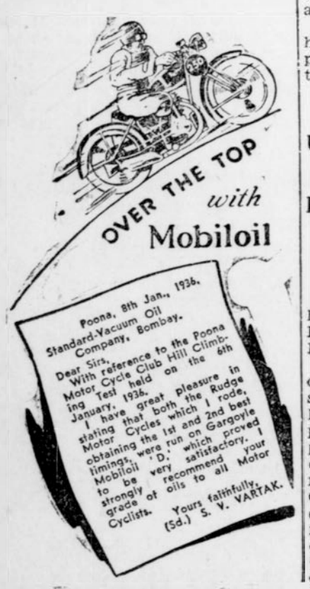
"NO WRITTEN DEED."

It was submitted on behalf of some of the other defendants that there was no written deed of trust in which a definition of the trustees' powers could be found. These defendants themselves had never handled the trust funds which were entrusted to the paid Secretary Mr. Dimtimkar. Even if there was a breach, it was a technical breach for which, they submitted, they were not liable.

THE JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment his lordship said that, in his opinion, if the suit was fought to the finish, the defendants would have been able to show that they were not liable. Besides, the other defendants were merely members of the managing committee and had taken no part in handling the funds and were ignorant of the alleged breaches of trust. It also appeared that the plaintiff's costs had already amounted to Rs. 20,000, and if the suit were to be prolonged, it would involve the charity in further costs. Further, during the pendancy of the suit, the Anjuman was unable to get any donations.

In view of these circumstances, his lordship approved of the proposed settlement and sanctioned the same.


OVER THE TOP
with
Mobiloil
Poona, 8th Jan., 1936.
Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
With reference to the Poona Motor Cycle Club Hill Climbing Test held on the 6th January, 1936, I have great pleasure in stating that both the Rudge Cycles which I rode, obtaining the 1st and 2nd best timings, were run on Gargoyle Mobiloil "D" which proved very satisfactory. I strongly recommend your grade of oils to all Motor Cyclists.
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) S. V. VARTAK.

Up a climb as steep as it was rugged, with several hairpin bends extending up a fair gradient for two furlongs, Mr. S. V. Vartak, on his 250 c.c. Rudge Sports 2½ h.p., put up the excellent timing of 1 min. 58½ secs. On his second attempt, on a 500 c.c. Rudge Ulster, he reduced this timing by one second.

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GARGOYLE

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STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

UPROAR AT HARIJAN CONFERENCE

Pro-Changers Walk Out At Presidents' Ruling

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA Feb. 11.

Pandemonium is reported to have prevailed at the District Harijan Conference at Sholapur, Dr. P. G. Solanki presiding.

It is understood that a section of the audience wanted the resolution supporting Dr. Ambedkar's bid for change of faith to be passed by the Conference. The president, Dr. Solanki, is reported to have refused to allow this resolution to come up before the Conference whereupon the pro-changers who formed the majority at the Conference walked out and raised a hue and cry. Persuasion being of no use, the Conference continued and amidst the din of the jumble about two dozen resolutions were read, seconded and declared passed in almost an equal number of minutes.

It is understood the pro-changers are contemplating another session with Dr. Ambedkar in the chair.

(Continued From Col: 5)

the fitness of things that a suitable memorial should be raised and I have no doubt that this City and this Presidency will rise generously to the occasion in keeping with the past traditions.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole and Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji further supported the resolution which was carried, all standing in solemn silence.

The meeting then terminated.

Great Statesman And Sportsman

Aga Khan's Glowing Tribute To King George V

BOMBAY TO RAISE A MEMORIAL

"I claim to speak from privileged experience that His late Majesty recognised in the fullest degree the limitations of the constitutional monarchy, yet he was conscious of his great influence which he used for the promotion of peace and welfare in the Empire.

"His personal charm, the warmth and wealth of his humanity, his courage, self-denial and devotion to duty set a noble example to all his people. He strove for peace with all his might, but when the war broke out, he did his best to mitigate the sufferings and sorrows inseparable from it.

"During the War, His late Majesty struck a true note of duty and patriotism to the nation, and his inspiring work and words and his own personality prompted the Indian Princes and Indian people to sacrifice their all for their beloved Sovereign.

"His visit to India for his Coronation, which was done at his own initiative, was a proof of his love for India."

With these words H.H. the Aga Khan moved the condolence resolution to express the City's profound sorrow and grief at the death of His late Majesty King George V, at the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened by the Sheriff at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening. Although the meeting was called at 5-30 p.m. all the available space was occupied before 5 p.m. A number of ladies from different communities occupied the front seats.

At the outset Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy moved and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded that H.H. the Rt. Hon. Aga Khan to take the Chair. The resolution being carried H.H. the Aga Khan after taking the Chair said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

"We meet to-day under a deep gloom cast by the death of His late Majesty King George the V, Emperor of India.

AGA KHAN'S TRIBUTE.

"The late King was both loved and honoured not only by his own subjects, but by people of all foreign countries as well. His Majesty's intimate knowledge of the component parts of the Empire, his sympathies not only with the aspirations but in the sufferings and hardships of his people and his readiness to respond to every appeal to his sense of justice or to his spirit of charity and compassion had won for him the love esteem and confidence of his people. He possessed all the kingly virtues, was jealous of the traditions and was the faithful guardian of the constitutional liberties of the people. His sincerity and simplicity and his strong and dominating sense of public duty and patriotism made him a model monarch. His Majesty was indeed a great statesman and a great sportsman in the best sense of both terms. A singular judge of men his rare gifts of commonsense and unrivalled tact were his great possessions. His ideal of servisit to India for his vice evoked admiration. His Coronation, which was done at his own initiative, was a proof of his love for India. We still remember his call for sympathy for the people of India at the Guildhall banquet after his return from India as Prince of Wales and his message of hope after his Coronation has not been forgotten. His Majesty was the centre and symbol of Empire unity. His speech at the opening of the first Round Table Conference will be regarded as a great landmark in the political history of our country. We cherish with affectionate memory his magnificent services to this country.

"We respectfully offer our condolences to our new Sovereign, and our expression of deep sympathy with Queen Mary who shared the joys and sorrows and the cares and responsibilities of the Great King.

"It is our loyal and agreeable duty to pay our homage to His Majesty King Edward VIII on his accession to the Throne. It is our solemn and sacred duty to assure His Majesty of our deep and staunch loyalty to his throne and person. Let us pray for His Majesty's long life, health and happiness so that he may be enabled to serve the best interests of the people of the mightiest Empire that the world has ever seen.

The Aga Khan then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay assembled under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan, places on record its sense of profound sorrow and grief at the death of His late Majesty King George V, and most respectfully tenders its heartfelt sympathies to His Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, Her Gracious Majesty Queen Mary and members of the Royal Family in their bereavement. That a memorial be raised to His late Majesty King George V, in the form of giving medical relief to the sick and suffering in the City of Bombay.

"That the Chairman, H. H. the Aga Khan, is authorised to request H. E. the Governor to cable the above to His Majesty King Edward VIII.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

"That a Committee of the following persons—with power to co-opt further members and to appoint their own executive and sub-committees and secretary and chairman—is hereby appointed for the purpose of collecting funds for the memorial with Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala and Chunilal B. Mehta as treasurers."

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT:—H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—Lady Brabourne, Lady Ali Shah, C.I., Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhai and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim.

MEMBERS:—Sir Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt., Sir John Abercrombie, Sir W. Lamond, Mr. L.A. Halsall, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Dowager Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Dowager Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Joseph Kay, Sir Naoroji B. Saklatwala, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Sir Jamshed N. Duggan, Sir Nasserwanji Choksi, Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Sir D. H. Bhiwandiwala, Sir Sulemân Cassum Haji Mitha, Sir Alwyn Ezra, Mr. A.D. Baria, Mr. Raoji V. J. Shankersett, Mr. E.H. Curling, Mr. F.F. Stileman, Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar, Sheth Chhaturbhuj Gordhandas, Mr. Dwarkadas Kaliandas, Mr. M.A. Dabholkar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. Hooseinali M. Rahimtoola, Mr. Hoosenbhai A. Lalji, Mr. Mathurdas Vasanji, Mr. Alban De'Souza, Major Cajetan Fernandez, Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, Mr. K.R. P. Shroff, Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Mr. Naoroji Dumasia, Mrs. Blackwell, Mr. A. Meyer Nissim, Mrs. Sabavala, Mr. R.M. Chinoy, Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Mr. V.G. Rao, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mr. S.C. Cumbatta, Mr. Burjor S.N. Cooper, Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy, Mrs. Manecklal Premchand Roychand, Mr. P.G. Solanki, Khan Bahadur Hassam Premji, Mr. M.J. Rowji and Mr. C. Manji Nathoo.

NARIMAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, in seconding the resolution said it was appropriate that His Highness the Aga Khan who not represented the City but who was well-known in the whole Empire should take the chair. He seconded the resolution not as a mere convention or a duty, but in true sincerity and as a human being. The late King desired peace and tranquillity all throughout his Empire and it was but in the fitness of things that they should forget all bitterness and controversy and as members of all communities and classes support the mournful resolution of condolence and bereavement.

The late King never interfered with the ordinary rights and privileges of his people. He fully realised that the voice of the people was the voice of God and as such allowed the voice of the people to prevail. As an instance, the late king did not exercise even once during his reign of twenty-six years his right to veto or certify any measure as a King.

When the Colonial Parliaments passed measures which were detrimental to his powers as king, he allowed the will of the people to prevail. This showed his great statesmanship and wisdom. He (speaker) fully supported the measures for perpetuating the memory of the late King in relieving the sufferings of humanity and would venture to suggest another memorial, which was an invisible one, to the representatives of the Crown to follow the example of the great king and that is not to veto or certify any measure against the will of the people. He also would advise the Indian princes to follow the great king in perpetuating his memory.

"HE LOVED INDIA"

Sir Stanley Reed in supporting the resolution said:—

"Thirty years ago it was my privilege to be in the train of His late Majesty, then Prince of Wales, when he made his long tour of India. None could be insensible to the complete devotion of His Royal Highness to the duties of his position—to the punctilious discharge of his part in ceremonies always exacting, often wearisome, to see of India everything which could be seen by Royal eyes and to understand it.

The wheel turned full circle. Only five years passed before His Majesty returned to announce in person his coronation to his Indian people. Again, none who was witness could be insensible to the wonderful outpouring of loyalty and affection when His Majesty, from the dais in the Durbar Amphitheatre, showed himself to the people. Or when seated in the Jaman Burj, he received the homage of a mighty throng of the hardy peasants of the North. Or—perhaps most significant of all—when the immense crowd on the Calcutta maidan literally took charge of the Royal Procession and escorted it with tumultuous joy to Government House. Pomp and pageantry, escorts and those in authority were for the moment swept aside; here was the King-Emperor amongst his own devoted subjects.

Truly, he loved India and Indians. Truly, amid the immense responsibilities of a world-wide Empire, India and her cares and needs were never far from his thoughts. No Sovereign could have striven more ardently to discharge the trust which under the constitution devolved upon him in relation to ourselves. We have had in him a real, a precious friend.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas further supported the resolution.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy in further supporting said in the death of King George, India had lost a beloved Emperor, the world a great King and England a shining monarch.

NOBLE GENTLEMAN

Mr. Meyer Nissim said:—

It is not the mere traditional loyalty to the throne that prompts the expression of sorrow on this occasion, but it is, I must say, the high regard and deep attachment to the person of King George V that have moved the hearts of the Indian people resulting in the expression of their genuine feelings. The British Crown is the symbol of unity of the Empire. It forms the most vital link between the two great countries. Great Britain and India. And His late Majesty King George V had all the qualities necessary for the performance of this important function.

King George was a common sharer in all the vicissitudes that troubled the Empire throughout his rapid changing reign. His unassuming bearing, his domestic felicity and his eagerness to identify himself with the joys and sufferings of his people were such as could not but capture the hearts of his subjects.

Although King George was a constitutional king and was ever scrupulous in observing the bounds of the Constitution, yet as becoming a true monarch he was bold enough to give a turn in the proper direction at the right moment. A feature which I wish particularly to refer to is the religious tolerance and freedom which his subjects one and all enjoyed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

By the death of King George V, the world has lost a great personality, a truly noble gentleman the cause of peace one of its most ardent advocates, and India a true and sincere friend. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved Royal family, with respectful homage to our King Edward VIII and in particular to Queen Mary. To such a monarch to such a great man it is but in

(Continued in column 2.)

State Control Of B. N. W. And M. & S. M. Railways

Pt. Pant Charges Govt. With Attempt To Bask Out Of Settled Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

by the State these two systems were working at a loss and the same fate would follow the two proposed railway systems.

Maulvi Badrul Hassan supporting the resolution catalogued the grievances of the travelling public such as water supply to passengers, deficient waiting rooms, uncomfortable arrangements in food and faulty punctuality in the running of trains.

LABOUR VIEW

Mr. Satyanarain Singh and Mr. Giri supported the resolution the former did so on behalf of aggrieved travelling public of the territory served by B. N. W. Railway which is Mr. Satyanarain's constituency and the latter wanted State management in the interest of Railway workers who preferred State management to present system under which they were asked to go to the Agent by the Railway Board and vice versa. Mr. Giri further offered on behalf of the workers that twenty crores being their share, the provident fund could be pledged to raise a loan to buy the two railways.

The House adjourned for lunch.

CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan replying to the debate assured the House that Government welcomed the debate and would weigh the considerations mentioned by non-official speakers. Government must take a decision before the end of the year whether to give one year's notice for terminating the agreement with B. N.-W. Railway and M. and S. M. Railway or to exercise the option in 1942. Government were already collecting necessary material to take a decision. He assured Pandit Pant that the question of Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway was governed by the same principle as B. N.-W. Railway. The railway member then enumerated the various considerations involved.

STERLING LOAN

The acquisition of both railways would require seventeen million pounds all payable in sterling. This would happen in 1937 when under the India Constitution, the Secretary of State would not have power to raise such a large loan in the London market and would have to seek Parliamentary authority. Secondly such an enormous sterling requirement for payment in London might prove embarrassing to the Reserve Bank. Thirdly none could forecast with certainty that the prevailing cheapness in the money market would persist throughout 1937. Fourthly the Federal Railway Authority would just then be coming into being and would it be right to ask it to add numerous problems to its work which acquiring the two railways would involve?

TRUTH ABOUT DIVIDENDS

There were also other considerations. He did not wish the House to be misled by the high dividends paid by B. N.-W. Railway. These were paid only on three million pound shares. There were also preference shares of three and half and four per cent. and debentures. When, therefore, the State acquired B. N.-W. Railway and R. K. Railway the profits would be distributed over the capital and would be much lower than at present. Further it was clear that the State would have to spend large amounts in providing amenities for the travelling public, improving the stock and payments to labour B. N.-W. Railway was then bound to be amalgamated with E. B. Railway whose rates of fares are higher than B. N.-W. Railway Government would have to consider whether B. N.-W. Railway rates of fares could be raised to E. B. Railway standard.

ROAD COMPETITION

He also reminded the House of road competition. If B. N.-W. Railway was acquired to-day they would have to pay the company to the fullest extent, and if later deterioration in earnings occurred due to road competition, the losses thus caused would be entirely borne by the State and not shared by the Company. As regards the M. and S. M. Railway he was glad to find absence of criticism regarding amenities but this railway too would have to amalgamate with S. I. Railway for the purpose of economy. This could be done either by acquiring it in 1945 when S. I. Railway contract terminated or by acquiring S. I. Railway also by 1937 at an extra cost (Satyamurti: That is the best) or acquire M. and S. M. Railway and hand its management over to S. I. Railway till 1945 (Ranga that is the worst).

The Railway Member concluding said that his whole purpose was not to express Government opinion either way, but merely to emphasise the relevant considerations involved.

Dr. Ziauddin and Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked whether the House would be given a further opportunity to express itself before a final decision was taken.

Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan replied that he already gathered that the House favoured State management. Government did not wish to refer the matter later to any committee of the House.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE DECISION.

Mr. Kailash Beharilal said that on no other railway were accidents more common than in the B. N. W. Railway. Most of its stations were nothing better than latrines on the N. W. Railway.

Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar supporting the motion asked Government not to care for small obstacles, the decision to take control of these railways should be taken at once.

Pundit Pant expressed surprise that the Commerce Member was unsettling a settled fact, namely, that the Assembly had decided and the Government had accepted the decision that these railways should be taken over before December 1937 The amount of a loan of 17 million sterling should not frighten Government when they raised loans of hundred millions to cover the deficits, nor would the addition of these two small lines to the vast lines controlled by the Railway Board upset the equilibrium.

After Mr. Azhar Ali had supported the resolution it was passed, Government Members remaining silent when the President put the motion to the House.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Action Against Teachers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was amazed to read in your issue of 6th instant the drastic action taken by the Schools Committee against thirty-seven unfortunate and helpless teachers. So far as I could gather the action of the Committee was hasty and onesided. It was not becoming of a responsible body like the Schools Committee to take such an action without going through the whole matter, and base their decision upon the report of its Secretary who did not even care to meet the teachers and learn their grievances for himself.

It should be noted that the Committee have passed a resolution to the effect that physical training should be made compulsory in the municipal schools. To put this scheme into practice they have started several physical training centers for training the teachers under the age of 40. One similar centre was started in Urdu side and 40 teachers were ordered to attend the said class making it compulsory for them. The time of the class was fixed between 4-30 p.m. to 5-45 p.m. B.T. The teachers in question sent an application to the Schools Committee of which few points were as under:—

1. That the time is so inconvenient that they cannot perform their afternoon as well as evening prayers. It should be noted that at that time the sun-set was at 6-27 p.m. i.e. 2 minutes after drill class was over.

2. That they work about 7 hours from 9-25 a.m. to 4-50 p.m. (B.T.), and this extra work for one and a quarter hour would prove detrimental to their health.

3. That the trained and Scout teachers are thoroughly conversant with such kinds of games and drill, therefore, they may be exempted.

4. That the place of the training class should be changed.

The above were some of the points to which the Schools Committee replied with a fine of Rs 5, and a strict order to resume their over-time work immediately, failing which they would be made liable to dismissal without notice.

The teachers in their defence say that they never defied the order of the Secretary. But, on the contrary, they attended the drill class daily. They simply objected to drill and to play childish game in front of their school until a suitable arrangement for the place was made, because they thought that it would create a bad impression on the public to play such games and that, too, at prayer time.

This is the brief history of that unfortunate incident which requires serious attention of the Committee and the Municipal Corporation alike. Curiously enough the Committee are under the false impression that their employees are servants for 24 hours, which to my mind is quite wrong.

I hope that Labour-leader will throw light on this matter.—Yours, etc.,

M. HUSAIN.

72 Teli Mohalla,
Bombay, 8.

Training For Solicitors' Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really gratifying to find that the editors of the Bombay Law Journal have in their issue of January 1936 raised the question of the education and examination of solicitors, articled clerks. The views published at page 337 vol. No. 8 and the following remarks there cited with approval from a speech delivered by Mr. Herbert Warren at the last annual general meeting of the Law Society in England "being equally or perhaps more applicable to conditions in India" call for a wider publicity.

"With regard to the examinations themselves these are entirely in the hands of the Society, and I cannot help thinking the standard is too high or not sufficiently practical. In the March Final Examination of last year the candidates numbered 261 of whom 128 satisfied the examiners—less than 50 per cent. I do not know whether there is any desire on the part of the Society to keep down the numbers of those entering the profession, but, if so, this should be done at an earlier stage rather than at a later. It is useless to pitch the standard too high. We are called lawyers I know, and to be a good lawyer is a great honour, but it is a greater honour, I think, to be a good man of business—able to guide clients not only in their legal business, but in all their activities of life and, if a busy solicitor looks through his day's work, I think he will find that only a small proportion of it is strictly legal. He does not require to know the whole body of law, but where to find it, and to beware of pitfalls. He does not require to be a pedant, or to know the last decided cases; if legal points arise he generally has an opportunity of looking them up or obtaining the advice of counsel—the specialist clients do not want to be troubled with legal quibbles, but to have their business carried through. We should remember that the mere ability to pass examinations is only a partial evidence of the fitness of a pupil for his future work or his personality and I should like to see some scheme by which the Law Society interviewed candidates and judged them themselves."

One entirely agrees with the suggestion made by the editors of the Bombay Law Journal that it is time the question was fully considered here in Bombay also where one regrets to find that average number of candidates satisfying the examiners is hardly five or six per cent.

In this connection the following remarks from a speech delivered by Mr. Master at the all India Solicitors Conference held in Calcutta in 1929 and reported at page 6 Vol. VII No. I of the Bombay Law Journal speak for themselves

"Your Chief Justice said that he shuddered when he read the Examination papers and I think many of us would be startled in their sleep if they were told they would have to appear for their examinations again. I think therefore that those who have gone through the ordeal know the difficulties and would be the right persons to lay down rules, set the papers and declare the results."—Yours, etc.,

V. N. MAJMUDAR,
Solicitor.

Shanti Sadan,
French Bridge,
Bombay, 4.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN FILMS

Aga Khan On Their Great Future

His Highness the Aga Khan who was one of the first supporters of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., as a shareholder, visited the Imperial Cinema on Monday night, to see this company's double programme consisting of "Mother" and "Always Tell Your Wife" starring Devika Rani, Sir Chimanlal welcomed the Aga Khan who, in reply, said that though he had seen many an international film the pictures he had seen that night had all the vastness, the sureness, the dignity, and the calm which were a proof positive that the industry had already passed beyond its infancy, from the artistic point of view. In interpretation of feeling as well as in expression the artistes of these films were second to none in the world. These films were a document not merely of human experience but of the extent of mastery of expression reached by our artistes, and if they were shown in London or Paris they would draw crowded houses from week to week. This indicated that though the Indian film industry might be in its infancy in extent, it was not so in artistic expression.

Continuing the Aga Khan said, the film industry had a great future in India where unfortunately primary education was far behind. The films provided a valuable medium for educating the public in sanitation and other subjects of public welfare. Not only that but the remarkable performance of artistes, the beautiful photography, etc., which he had seen that night would be an education for the public in art also for true art was in itself in education.

Opened New Avenues

Proceeding the Aga Khan said that the film industry opened up new avenues of employment as well as of self-expression to the educated middle classes. The sense of beauty was inherent in the lives of all classes of the Indian people as illustrated by the beautiful bouquets prepared by the poor 'mali' and the colour combinations in the sarees worn by women of every rank and class. The film industry offered a suitable medium for the aesthetic expression for our people.

Concluding the Aga Khan said that his visit that night was not only a pleasant duty but a great pleasure which had been all the greater by the high standard of art he had seen in the films.

Mr. A. K. Faulkner, General Manager of the Burmah-Shell, London, was presented with an address by the Ahmedabad Burmah-Shell Petrol and Kerosene Agents, on his official tour in Ahmedabad. In the course of the address it was stated: "We have no special grievances and complaints to place before you. Our happy and sympathetic business relationship with your officers leaves no room but to express our kind feelings to you and the Burmah-Shell. And we hope that the company would be giving us all facilities and conveniences in future as it is giving us all along from time to time."

COMRADE 'SAK'

(Continued From Page 6)

latvala was a very active propagandist and teacher, had travelled in all parts of Great Britain, stayed with workers, in workers' homes. He had served as a general educator to the workers of this country. "I was much impressed" said Comrade Mann, "by the marvellous power of Comrade Saklatvala to grasp the essentials of class struggle. His power of speech was remarkable, he spoke very simple working class language and his memory was very vivid. I am proud to remember that he was aiming at the abolition of poverty. There is much to be proud of and much to be thankful, for for exceedingly good work was carried on by Comrade Saklatvala. To his wife, sons and daughters, if I may send out a message, I would say "You were privileged to have such a great husband, such a great father, capable and courageous man." There is work to be done in which he was engaged. With all reverence we will say good-bye to him but we will do his work. Let us do it with gladness, cheerfulness and joy, without feeling a sense of downheartedness because he is gone. He was accomplishing something, so, let us also accomplish something to honour his great memory."

Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. D. E. Erulkar, Dr. C. B. Vakil, Mr. Harry Pollitt, Mr. Thompson, and Dr. Syud Mahmaodi dealt with the life of Saklatvala as they knew him intimately in different spheres of public and private activities. Pollitt, Saklatvala's political leader, added: "If to-day "Sak" had been in our midst he would have started a country-wide agitation here asking you all to demand the withdrawal of the Report issued this week by the Government of India in the name of what it calls "Moral and Material Progress of India in 1935" but which I am sure Saklatvala would have called as a piece of imperialist propagandist pamphleteering of the British Government in India. Comrade "Sak" was a revered and honoured fighter difficult to replace." Mr. Erulker said he was there to pay his "tribute to that great and worthy son of India. In him we have lost a very valuable leader. We have lost in him a tried, true and trusted friend." Mr. Krishna Menon declared: "Most of us who have any affection for Saklatvala must make it our business to do all we can without any hesitation to carry on the work in which he was engaged. "Sak" made mistakes as we all do. If we do not make mistakes it means we are not progressing. However, as I said "Sak" made mistakes, but when he knew he had made a mistake, he promptly owned it. That was the greatness of that great man whom we shall always miss here or in India."

Plea For Unity

Before putting the resolution to vote Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru asked the audience to take to heart the advice of Comrade Tom Mann and not to conclude on a note of sorrow for the departure of Shapurji Saklatvala. He wanted them to conclude on a note of pride of determination to carry on a fight in which Comrade Saklatvala was enged. "Let us try and work for the cause of ideals he stood for, let us remember he stood for fighting social injustices." Punditji also told the audience that the one thing that had pleased him most about Comrade Saklatvala was how he was trying to bring about a measure of united action amongst all sections of Indian people. "At the same time, our departed comrade" added Pundidji," was trying to keep himself in the background. He sunk his own vigorous and dynamic personality and that is why his effort met with considerable success. It has been a great unhappiness to me personally to come to London on this visit and not to find him here. I always looked forward to meet him during my present visit." Punditji concluded: "It is superfluous for one Indian to tell another of the necessity of a united action. Perhaps the last wish that Comrade Saklatvala had was this, that there should be as far as possible a united action. So put an end to mutual squabbles and bickerings that bring dishonour to our country. Let us gladly grasp the hands of all those who hold it out to us and let us work for the freedoom of our country. This is necessary not only for the people of our country but also for the establishment of socialism in Britain."

The resolution was carried, the gathering standing for a few minutes in silence.

COL. FRERE TO RETIRE TO AFRICAN ISLAND?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 11.

Col. Frere, Ichalkaranji Administrator, is reported to be shortly leaving for some island on the African coast where he will stay henceforth.

The resignation submitted by him is understood to have been accepted.

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NO ROOM FOR DHOTIWALLAHS

(Continued from page 16.)

ment contemplate to appoint two more European publicity officers for helping in productions of books, like "India in 1933-34".

2. What is probably the additional cost per year under that head; what is the need for these officers;

3. Are they intended for carrying on propaganda against India or against any political party in India?

Sir Henry Craik: It is intended to appoint two more officers to assist the Director of Public Information in his duties, one is a European and one Indian.

Neither will have anything to do with compilation of Annual reports. The Director of Information has no share in the last issue of the report.

Probably, the cost per annum of the Additional Officers is Rs. 57,000. Government considers it essential to improve their publicity arrangement, as experience shown by the Bureau of Public Information at present constituted cannot efficiently function and keep sufficiently in touch with all departments of Government, unless two more officials are appointed. They are not meant for propaganda against India.

Mr. Asaf Ali asked: Is Government aware that the proposal put before the Standing Finance Committee which rejected it on definite grounds?

The Finance Member: Yes. The majority was opposed to it.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Did Government consider the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee?

Sir James Grigg: Yes.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What is their conclusion?

Sir J. Grigg: Government will present a grant before the Assembly.

Govind Ballabh Pant: Should the Government bring it before this House, after it had been disposed of by the Committee?

Sir J. Grigg: The Committee cannot dispose of anything.

Pundit Pant: To the extent it can, should Government re-open the matter after a decision has been given?

Sir James Grigg: It was considered by the Government.

Mr. Anantasayanam: Will that European Officer be brought from England, and has he been appointed?

Sir Henry Craik: Not from England.

Mr. Anantasayanam: What is his special qualification?

Sir H. Craik: Some Non-official. He is a European.

Mr. Anantasayanam: Did Government as a whole consider the matter after it was rejected and come to a final decision?

Sir J. Grigg: Government came to their decision.

After the question was over, Sir Henry Craik humorously asked: Is there no more Adjournment Motion? (laughter).

Mr. Satyamurthi: Are there no more internments or imprisonments? (laughter).—United Press.

Railway Grievances

NEW DELHI, February 11.

A feature of the question hour to-day in the Assembly was a series of interpellations by Lalchand Navalrai about the details of administration of North-Western Railway, particularly in regard to the grievances of individuals. Sir Zafrullah's answers to some of these were that they were matters of details of administration for the Agent to decide a copy of the question has been sent to the Agent for such action as he may consider necessary.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, on a point of order, wanted to know how to obtain redress.

The President remarked that too many questions connected with the details of administration were asked, and it was not possible for members of the Government to answer them all. He warned members against canvassing such cases of a detailed character in this House.—A.P.

Salt Industry Deputation Meets Finance Member

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

The representatives of the Indian Salt Association of Bombay and Karachi met the Finance Member to-day to urge the continuance of the protection of salt industry.

Sir Phiroze Sethna who led the deputation which included Mr. Walchand Hirachand Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Halifax Kotwal, Mr. King Thakur and Mr. Kapil Vakil.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

situation. Fundamentally, in my opinion, Japan is a weakening Power. She has no background in her way of living and she cannot go on for long. She is utterly isolated."

Russia, No Menace To India

It struck another wiseacre that Russia might invade India. When he asked "what about Russia —don't you think Russia might plan a conquest of India," Punditji said: "Oh, Lord, I think Russia is a great friend and not a menace to India. As a matter of fact, India has suffered in the past from the rivalries of the imperialist Power of Great Britain with other Powers. We have merely become a shield for British Imperialism. Before the Russian Revolution and establishment of the dictatorship of the Proletariat, the rivalry between England and Russia was not so much a menace to India as it was for Britain but we suffered in the bargain. And to-day Russia is, it is admitted all-round, a country least desiring any wars and aggressions as she is concentrating more and more on her own development. She may, of course, want social changes in other countries but it is absolutely inconceivable to think of her becoming a menace to India. Let us remember that Russia and India are both producers of raw materials. So there is no economic need for Russia to go to India as it is for Great Britain. My complaint to-day, if I may so suggest, is that Russia at the present moment has become very conservative, she wants a 'status quo,' which I do not like. Her whole outlook is so radically changed. And she knows that any attempt on her part to invade India would involve her in a big war. She does not overlook that Japan is there still in the East."

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

Once again we went back to Gandhi-Irwin Pact as one of us wanted to know if Punditji felt that the Pact was in the right direction. "In theory," he said, "I think it was very bad. I do not like the clauses of that Pact. They have led to so many interpretations, misreading and miscalculations. We assumed so many things but the autorities read the clauses in different way. However the actual idea of having the Pact was, I think a desirable thing."

The India League held a reception in honour of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Jagger, Labour M.P. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. and a prominent member of the League in welcoming the Indian leader said: "Mr. Nehru comes to us with a very great name. The Nehru Report was a great document before us when his father, the late Pundit Motilal Nehru, visited this country a few years ago. Jawaharlal is of the younger generation. He also represents what the British Government has done to the younger generation in India. British rule in India means that the very best and the very finest of Indian life should be in jail, as Jawaharlal Nehru has been. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, twice rejected by the Indian Assembly, is actually an instrument of repression in India. Jawaharlal goes from us to India to become in all probability the president of the Lucknow Congress, which is going to be a very important session and so much of great importance will be discussed by the Indian people at that session."

India Disillusioned

The distinguished guest of the evening at the outset declared that force of circumtances had made him represent unofficially the Indian National Congress though he could not possibly represent it. His want of contact, due to imprisonment for a long time, made him excuse himself from dealing with the Indian situation. However, broad things common to all of them in India did not require very much concentration. Punditji then referred to the too frequently asked question. "What can we do for you and for India"? has been almost the first question put to him at different meetings. So, in reply he said: "Really and fundamentally that is not a question for you to put to me or for me to answer. That is for you to decide. One thing is you should know that there is a feeling of disillusion in India about so-called Left group here and there is very little to chose between the three British political parties. People in India feel that so far as Imperialism of Britain is concerned it is well represented by all these three Parties, at least in varying degrees. Socialists in England may feel that the real problem in India is not the structure of India but the problem of imperialism and all that implies. Naturally, there cannot be any freedom for India unless that imperialism goes." This remark of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was received enthusiastically by the gathering which was composed mostly of Left-wing Socialists, with a sprinkling of right-wing members of the Labour Party, including Mr. Middleton, the Party Secretary, who naturally did not welcome it.

The Conflicting Forces

"Thinking in terms of socialism", Punditji continued, "I do not think that there can be any socialism in Great Britain so long as there is imperialism in India. For Indians there might be Indian freedom in collaboration with Britain only if imperialism disappears. If imperialism goes from England then there is no doubt of closest co-operation between England and India. That is the main thing. To-day in India two forces are coming in conflict. They take the form of estranged imperialism coming into conflict with Indian nationalism. In Europe another type of nationalism is developing in the name of Fascism, which we all deplore." Punditji then referred to the question put to him frequently during his brief visit—whether Gandhiji will return to active politics. He said that that was not the real problem of India. Just as it was not problem of a good Viceroy going out to India or a bad one returning from India, it was not a question whether he was the president of the Congress or Gandhi the dictator. "Individuals", he emphasised, "make the slightest difference. Events are bigger than individuals though the latter may shape events to a certain extent. Gandhiji has played a tremendous role in the last fifteen years and India is exceedingly different today from what she was sixteen years ago. These sixteen years have worked extraordinary transformation. To-day there is a real change in the country. I mean a psychological change in the character of the people is very significant. And though Gandhiji played a tremendous role in this, yet it was a role of an individual. Individuals may compromise, leaders may fail, as often they do, but forces are too great which overwhelm everything else. The whole economic background inevitably makes it bubble and bubble over and over again till it finds an outlet."

Wrecking The Constitution

Speaking about the future, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru said that so far as political India was concerned, the one unanimous feeling in the country was to squash the new Government of India Act. "Of course," he added, "we cannot ignore the Act and, therefore, measures will have to be taken as to how it shall be faced. That decision can only be one—that is how we shall wreck the Act. In India various upheavals have taken place but you will remember that these upheavals have been brought about not only in a peaceful way but essentially in a civilised way. The only alternative to that was not to have upheavals but to submit to Government orders and "fatwas". In India, we under Gandhiji's leadership tried to work in civilised way and to avoid worse type of upheavals. These efforts have succeeded in raising our morale, and in giving our people character. But they have not solved our problem."

The Force Of Hunger

A question was put to Punditji as to what he meant by "forces" when he maintained that forces in India had worked strongly in India and not the leaders or the individuals at the head of the movement. Punditji promptly replied "'Hunger', in one word. More broadly to put it, the economic forces. The economic conditions of India are very bad and they are going progressively worse."

Finally, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru asserted that it was not his purpose to seek to educate anybody in Great Britain. He did not want to educate the political representatives of the average working class in Parliament. As for accepting the India Act, he declared that the weight of proof of the ability of Indian people was to function under the humiliating Act and he did not think that any thing else could be done except opposition to it. There was India in the midst of all kinds of humiliations, withdrawal of civil liberty, enactment of criminal Law Amendment Act, the arrest and subsequent imprisonment from day to day of hundreds of people and how could they accept anything offered to them in the midst of such humiliations? The people of India had no choice but to reject all that was given in the Act rather than submit to humiliations. He was not prepared to accept any compromise with any imperialistic government. If there was any compromise possible, it meant only the elimination of imperialism.

The following is the result of a match played under Rugby Northern Union Rules on Monday:—
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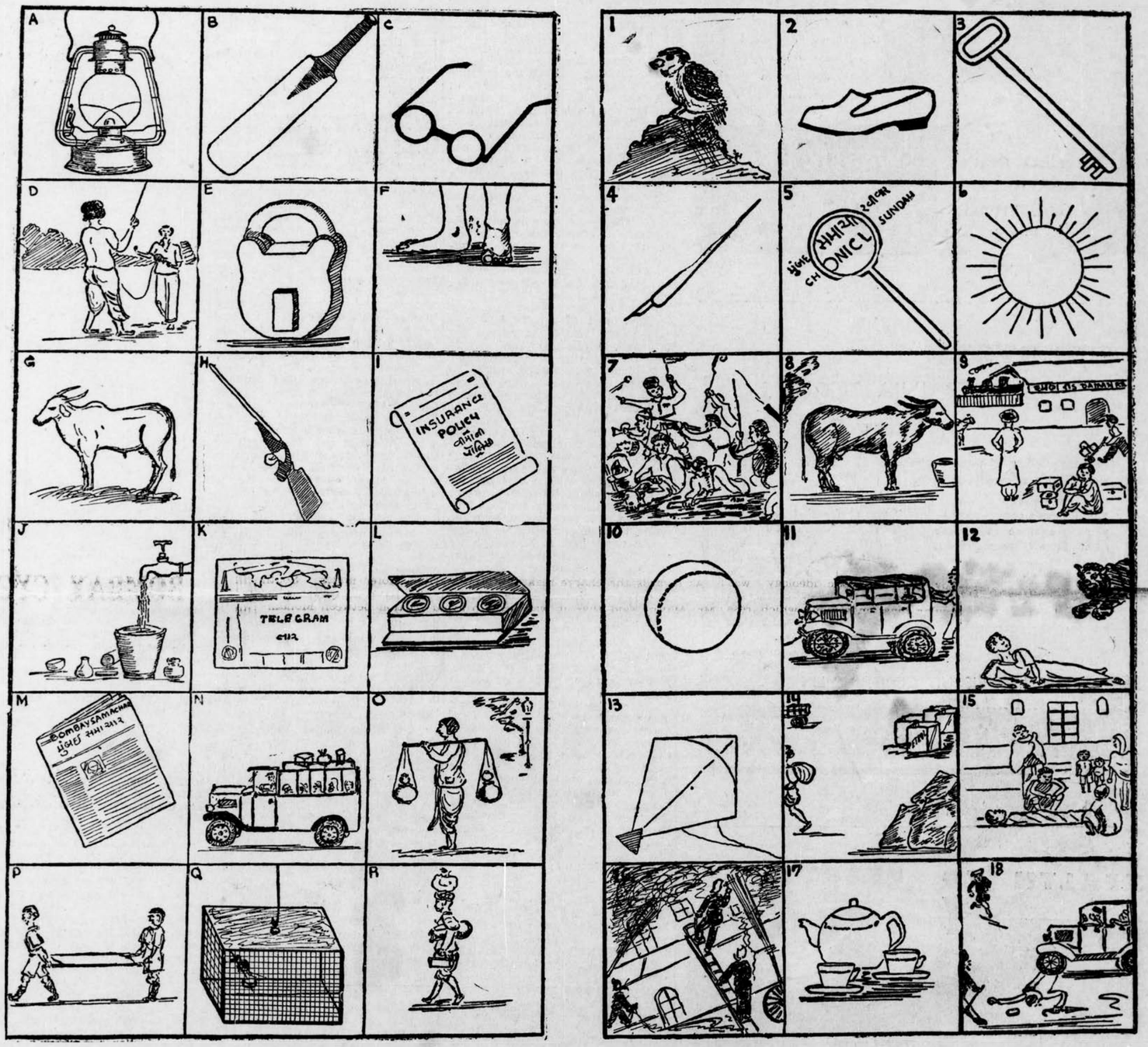

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For instance illustration "L" shows an inkstand. Ink is useful for the purpose of writing. This is SUGGESTED by the pen in illustration No. 4. You have, therefore, to enter No. 4 against "L" in the coupon which will be available from the "Bombay Chronicle " Sunday Editions.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 26th January, 2nd and 9th February, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 12TH FEBRUARY, 1936.

INDIA ACT FORGES NEW FETTERS

Struggle Must Continue Till Goal Is Reached, Says Jamnadas Mehta

Delivering a lecture under the auspices of the Students' Union in the Jain Hotel at Tardeo, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the new Constitution, though bulky, was without substance. Under the Act, control over foreign affairs, army and ecclesiastical matters will not be given to the people The minorities' interests are sought to be safeguarded but collectively, India is not at all protected. Indian States are to be protected to act as a brake upon the progress of India. Every material vital thing is withdrawn by the Act from the control of the people.

Concluding he said that the new Constitution gave no powers to the people but whatever the people had was taken away and new fetters imposed. This was the document given to the people after 10 years' work in spite of the agitation of the Indian leaders but that agitation must continue till the goal is reached.

"Khapra" Pest And Indian Barley

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Indian barley is not likely to make speedy headway in foreign markets unless the menace of the "Khapra" pest was adequately met.

This point was mentioned at the meeting of the Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member, presiding. It was proposed to invite the intention of workers in the provinces to this aspect of the question.

Toll Of Food Poisoning

CALICUT Feb. 11.

It is understood that the death-roll in the food poisoning tragedy at Kalliyad, near Shornur has now mounted to 23. Four others are still in critical conditions.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Further details show that it is generally believed that "Arana" a highly poisonous lizard might have fallen in the pudding which was reserved for the funeral feast. About seventy persons, mostly Harijans, are stated to have partaken of the pudding the next day one of whom took ill and died within half an hour. Eight died by nightfall that day. All sufferers sent to the hospital are developing symptoms similar to cholera.—A. P.

Aga Khan To Visit Aligarh

NEW DELHI' Feb. 11.

The United Press learns that H. H. Aga Khan will visit Aligarh on February 15, and will return the same evening by train to Delhi.

Except the presentation of an address on behalf of the Muslim University, no other function will be held in His Highness' honour. —United Press.

DOHAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)
DOHAD, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Dohad Congress Committee passed resolution at the sad demise of Com. Saklatvala, supporting Jogesh Chatterjee's demands, protesting against Government's action of putting restraint on Sjt. Indulal Yajnik. protesting against the defamatory speech of Herr Hitler against Indians, warning the Bhavnagar workers against the system of compulsory arbitration, whole-heartedly supporting the Charter of Rights for the Municipal sweepers and asking them to continue a Gujrat Sweeper's Conference.

The meeting also supported the demands formulated by the Dohad-Jhalod peasants at Mirakhadi on 26th January last.

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Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

A group-photo taken at the time of inter-caste marriage of Sjt. Radhakrishna Bajaj (Agarwal), nephew of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, with Shrimati Anasooya Devi (Maheshwari), daughter of Sri Krishnadasji Jaju, President, All-India Village Industries' Association. The wedding took place recently at Wardha before a large and distinguished gathering. Messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose and others were received congrautlating the couple.

KARACHI RESOLUTION IS 'SACROSANCT'

Congress Cabinet Member Defends Official Policy, In Reply To Socialist Criticisms

RAJSHAHI, (By Mail).

Defending the position of the Congress against the Socialist onslaught in the last Meerut Conference, Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra, Member of the Congress Working Committee, said that he welcomed every honourable criticism from any quarter against the Congress, but the charges made by the Socialists against the Congress that it was dominated by the capitalistic ideology was far from the truth. The spectacular mass movement which rose so swiftly under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi within a period of from 10 to 15 years should not be so easily left unrecognised. It was true, Mr. Maitra, continued, that much remained to be done for the labouring classes and workers, but as practical politics the Congress was not prepared to enter into a class war at this stage when it had to fight a third party. The Karachi resolution needed no new disclosure that it was the handiwork of Pundit Jawaharlal. It was sacrosanct with every Congressman, and Congressmen stood by every word of it.

FARLIAMENTARY WORK

Mr. Maitra also said that, in spite of all that the Socialists might have stated, the Congress had never expressed the opinion that it would work out the Constitution although it had rejected the Constitution. Entry into the legislatures did not mean the working out of the Constitution. As regards the question of acceptance of office, the Lucknow Congress would have the last word on it, though it had been argued by many ardent Congressmen that, given certain circumstances, acceptance of office was not incompatible with the idea of wrecking the Constitution. Truly, there were in their midst people who were advocates of the parliamentary programme of the Congress, although their intention was not to work out the Constitution, but to expose its hollowness, which work even the Socialists had accepted in one of their resolutions. The work of the exposition of the hollowness of the Constitution could, however, not be effectively done by propaganda outside the legislatures as adumbrated by the Meerut Conference. The parliamentarians of the Congress further wanted to keep out from all position of power, people who were anxious to go to the legislatures as people's representatives, but did immense mischief to the best interests of the country by truncating the power that be.

INDIAN STATES.

As regards the charge regarding the question of the Ruling States, Mr. Maitra said that it was neither practicable nor wise now to start any movement there. Those who knew the impracticability of such work against the rulers in favour of the Indian States people at this stage, could not but fully endorse the resolution of the Working Committee. However, the Congress will not lag behind if the States people themselves took a serious move against their just and legitimate grievances.

MARXISM AND INDIA

In conclusion, Mr. Maitra said that Marxian Socialism was not likely to get a strong foothold in India in view of the peculiar problems and circumstances of the country. In fact, the Western countries which gave birth to this ideology had not been able to give effect to it. Even Soviet Russia, whose methods and forms were attempted to be copied in India, had strayed far away from the principles of Marx. Mr. Maitra doubted whether Pandit Jawaharlal would take the leadership of the present Socialist Party, although he was temperamentally a Socialist, because he would not certainly be blind to the peculiar position of India as regards Marxian Socialism. There was not the slightest doubt that there should be equitable distribution of wealth and readjustment of the society on this basis. The present state of abject poverty of the masses in India was intolerable and the demand for the reconstruction of the society in this view was quite legitimate and must be faced boldly. The vested interests must be prepared to meet the situation as, otherwise, he was afraid that the bubble might burst at any time. —A.P.

S. African Letter

RAZA ALI-SAMMY UNION

Settlement Of Couple In Moradabad

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19.

A man and a woman were married yesterday before Mr. Maynard Page, the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, in defiance of their religious laws. They were Sir Raza Ali, the Agent-General for India in South Africa, and Miss T. Sammy, of Kimberley.

The marriage was performed in the Carlton Hotel under South African civil law. This was done to avoid friction between Mohammedans and Hindus, as both the bride and bridegroom will retain their own religions.

"Love is a thing you cannot defeat," said Lady Ali, who is a Hindu. "We are keeping to our own religions, because we feel that is the right thing for both of us to do.

FIRST MEETING

"I first met my husband in May last year. He was then on a tour of the country. Gradually we fell in love. What else is there for us to do but to get married?"

There were only a few guests at the marriage, because of the controversy which has raged over a Hindu marrying a Muslim.

"When my tenure of office is up we will return to India. That will be in about 1938," said Sir Raza Ali.

"My wife has never seen India and is looking forward to the visit. We will settle in Moradabad in the United Provinces. That is my home."

This is the first time that an Agent-General has married a South African Indian.

"MY OWN AFFAIR."

"My married life is my own personal affair," said Sir Raza. "I am a servant of the Indian Government and where I can I will help my countrymen. My married life is my own."

The bride is shy. She is tall and good-looking. "My husband means everything to me," she says.

There was no honeymoon, as Sir Raza left for the Cape to attend the opening of Parliament.

"I do not suppose we will have any settled home in South Africa," he said, "because I am always travelling about the country."

PROTEST FROM INDIAN CONGRESS.

Mr. V. S. C. Pather, president of the South African Indian Congress, Mr. J. W. Godfrey, vice-president, Mr. S. R. Naidoo, vice-secretary, Mr. B. M. Patel, treasurer, and Messrs. V. Lawrence, Sorabjee, Rustomjee and Ashwin Chondree, executive members, have all resigned and have issued a statement to the effect that they sent a deputation to Johannesburg to interview Sir Syed Raza Ali to propose the postponement of his wedding until his term as Agent for the Indian Government reached an end.

They complained that the Agent had taken no steps to obtain the Hindu point of view; consequently they declared that they cannot conscientiously co-operate with the Agency while Sir Syed Raza Ali is in charge of it.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION IN JOHANNESBURG

In an editorial the local "Star" regrets the Government of India's decision not to participate in the local Empire Exhibition, and comments as follows:—

"The case of India also calls for comment. It will be regrettable if the Government of India adheres to its reported decision, the reason for which is not yet known not to be represented by an official exhibit. The volume and value of trade between the two countries, though slight, is bound to increase. Trade apart, it would surely be an act of political wisdom for India, now on the threshold of highly important constitutional development, to be directly and officially represented at an exhibition which bears the imprimatur of the South African Government.

"A comparatively trifling sum—though it is believed that finance is not the obstacle—should help to bring home to large and important elements of South African public opinion the immense size and variety, historical richness and cultural development of the Indian sub-continent, and the great authority which the Indian Federal Government may be expected progressively to exercise under a self-governing regime. The exhibition authorities, for their part, fully recognise the importance of these facts. They have, we understand, offered to give special facilities, and a special background for a picturesque representation such as would be possible and suitable to India."

HYDERABAD H. S. SANGH'S ACTIVITIES

President Tours In Districts

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

The quarterly report on the activities of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh ended December 1935 is published. It says that owing to the outbreak of plague the Harijan hostel was temporarily shifted to Addigmett Health Camps. It was during December that the Board returned to the permanent hostel building. Arrangements are being made to send at least two boarders to Wardha for undergoing training in tanning.

A school has been opened at Parkala by Mr. Keshav Reddy. Another school was opened at Pillaipalli in Atraf-i-Balda District.

Mrs. Rameshvari Nehru, member of the Central Board Executive paid a visit to Hyderabad in the third week of November on her way to attend the Central Board's meeting. During her stay she delivered a speech at Mr. Waman Naik's house, visited various organisations and performed opening ceremony of a temple at Secunderabad.

The President of the Association toured in Karimnagar District and he along with other members attended the Hyderabad State Andhra Conference and a resolution on the removal of untouchability was unanimously passed.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet on Monday night, and it was understood that it concerned impending Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.—Indian Allied News.

B. N. R. WORKERS' CONFIDENCE IN GIRI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 10.

An extraordinary general meeting of the B. N. Rly. Indian Labour Union was held at Kharagpur on the 8th instant. Pandit Kashinath Muttu was in the chair.

Mr. Abdul Kader who addressed the gathering emphasised the need for solidarity and said that unless the workers presented a united front, there was no hope of redress of their grievances.

The resolutions nullifying the elections said to have been held on 26th January in the name of the Central Council, and expressing confidence in Mr. Giri who was elected president at the last annual meeting, were passed and the meeting dispersed.

1936

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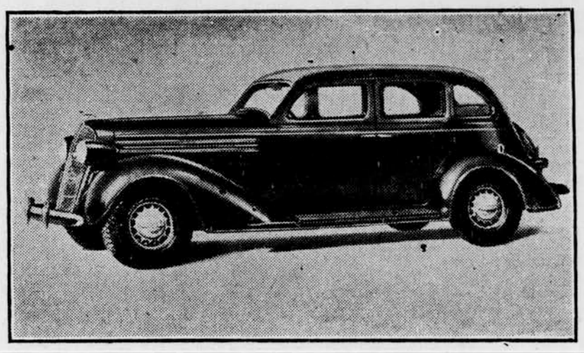

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CZECH INTEREST IN INDIA

Great Possibilities Of Trade Development Between The Two Countries

(From Our Own Correspondent).

PRAGUE Jan. 27.

The Indo-Czechoslovak Society, established a little over eighteen months back in Prague for the promotion of cultural and economic contacts between India and Czechoslovakia, and which since has been steadily working in furtherance of its aim, held its first open meeting for the New Year last week, at the Lubkovicky Palace, before a good and interested gathering, with the enthusiastic President of the Society, the well-known Indologist, Professor Dr. Lesny, in the Chair

INTEREST IN SOCIETY GROWS.

Professor Lesny in opening the proceedings referred with satisfaction to the growing interest in the work of the Society in both the countries—India and Czechoslovakia. He expressed thankful sentiments to the good consideration extended to the Society by various papers and for the kindness of a number of important papers and periodicals in India in keeping the organization supplied regularly with complimentary copies. Professor Lesny stated with much happiness of his having received a letter from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, recording appreciation of the Society and expressing good wishes for its success. Professor Lesny then gave a short report of some interesting and important developments in India, in the period between the previous meeting, and the present one, ending with reference to the Congress jubilee. It may here be stated, that the leading Czech daily, "Venkov," a little earlier had brought out in connection with the Congress Jubilee a lengthy article giving a historic account of the Congress, written by Professor Lesny. The Chairman concluded with the hope that in the period ahead contacts between the two countries would develop further.

TRADE POSITION IN ASIA.

After an interval during which tea and refreshments were served, Mr. Ladislav Ploskal, who is in charge of the section dealing with India at the Czechoslovak Export Institute, gave an informative survey of Indo-Czechoslovakian trade relations. Mr. Ploskal commenced with a brief reference to Asiatic markets in general, which he stated, in the period ahead would come for greater significance. Indicative of possibilities of development, he gave some interesting figures. In 1934 the imports of all Asiatic countries, without Russia, amounted in value to about 51 milliards of Czechoslovak Crowns. In the same year the imports of England, without Ireland and colonies, amounted to 68 milliards of Crowns. The scope for extension of the buying capacity of the Asiatic markets suggested by this would be a great step. Japan in recent period has no doubt made striking progress and the industrial advance of Japan is not to be estimated only from the point of sharp competition. The foreign trade of Japan, which in 1900 came to not more than 500 million Yens, rose in 1928 to 4 milliards: a distinctly positive factor in world trade. The changes with economic advancement of new markets, may make necessary adjustments in the nature of supplies, but with this the extension of total trade, held Mr. Ploskal, will extend advantageous opening to composing units.

INDO-CZECH TRADE FIGURES.

Referring to Indo-Czechoslovakian trade, Mr. Ploskal stated that in the year which has just concluded (1935), the total value of imports from India to Czechoslovakia amounted to 289 million Crowns as against 270 million Crowns in the previous year and that of exports from Czechoslovakia to India in 1935 to 87 million Crowns as against 94 million Crowns in the previous year. The tendency for imports from India to develop has thus, he said, been kept up, without, however a similar one in the direction of exports from Czechoslovakia to India. Czechoslovakia, he added, came to feel the pressure of a one-sided development to-day keenly, especially in the light of certain strong new currents. After referring to the unsatisfactory condition relating to statistics which generally did not let India see well the significance of Czechoslovakia as an importer of Indian products, a fact greatly bound with the nature now of trade transaction with Czechoslovakia's position as an insular State. At a time when exports from India have in various directions fallen, those to Czechoslovakia have risen steadily again since 1932 from 130 million Crowns to 289 million Crowns in 1935. The extent of the prospect of development is indicated by the fact that in 1929 Czechoslovakia's imports from India amounted in value to 997 million Crowns. The possibility of a mutually advantageous development of Trade to good degree, suggested Mr. Ploskal, is also excellently maintained by the favourable position held by Czechoslovakia in regard to supply of various items in India's import trade.

A SUGGESTION.

He concluded with the expression of the hope of the line of future development not involving one of restriction of Indian imports to Czechoslovakia and letting the expansion to continue. This at the same time, he added, implied attention for enabling the sustaining of the expansion of imports from India. The Czechoslovak Export Institute in Prague which is a collective organization of Czechoslovakia's export and import interests, he emphasised, would be pleased to co-operate in possible ways, towards these ends of mutual advantage, with persons and competent sources in India.

With a short paper read on "Gipsies in the West and East" and a brief talk relating to "Women's movement in India" which followed, the meeting came to an end. Professor Lesny thanked the members and visitors and announced that the next open meeting would be held after a few weeks.

Webb On Soviet Democracy

WHAT ENGLAND HAS NOT

LONDON (By Mail)

London teachers packed out Kingsway Hall on Wednesday night when Sidney Webb addressed them on "Stalin."

"The constitution of U.S.S.R.," said Webb, "is rooted in an innumerable array of popular elections.

'The political structure of Russia is utterly different from a parliamentary constitution.

"Russian elections are held at meetings, at which all men and women over 18 come together as producers, consumers and citizens.

"They are nearly all known to each other, and the meeting not only elects representatives and recalls them at will at any time, but expresses itself on any subject and gives instructions to its representatives. That is something that we in England cannot do.

"Each Soviet elects members to higher congresses which rise tier after tier to the All Union Congress of Soviets. In the same way the puroducer in his Trade Union and the consumer in his Co-operative elects his own committees of management and executive committees.

"Is this more or less democratic than our quinquennial elections for Parliament and our triennial elections for local authorities?" asked Webb challengingly.

"The Soviet system ensures a continuous liveliness of popular interest and a keen discussion of social problems.

PRAISE FOR STALIN

"Throughout the Soviet Union one hears on every side tributes to the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, while at the same time, without any inconsistency, one hears, 'We built Dnieperstory,' 'We rescued the Cheliuskinites,' 'We made the Moscow Metro.'

"I say without reserve that the Soviet State is an achievement unparalleled in all human history. No student of political history will for a moment believe that this has been accomplished by brutalities of a police force or by terrorism.

"It has been achieved by a continuous, purposeful and educational leadership—the leadership of the Communist Party.

"We have in the U.S.S.R.," Webb concluded, "not a Government and a people facing each other, but an integrated social system in which every man, woman and child is expected to participate."

JEWISH DEPUTATION REFUSED VISA TO GO TO AFGHANISTAN

Consul In Bombay Denies Reports Of Persecution

The Afghan Consul in Bombay, Mr. A. Rahman, has refused to issue visas for a Jewish deputation to visit Afghanistan with a view to investigate the condition of the Jews in that country.

Maintaining that there is no persecution of the Jews in Afghanistan, the Consul in a written statement to the Bombay "Jewish Tribune" declares that his Government does not think it necessary for any deputation to visit Afghanistan.

Since the Consul refused to grant visas to a responsible deputation, the Managing Editor of the "Jewish Tribune," who is also the special correspondent of the "Jewish Telegraphic Agency Ltd." which has a news service throughout the world, applied for a visa for himself, but this also has not been granted.

In reply to the letter requesting for the necessary permit to go to Afghanistan, the Consul in Bombay wrote to "The Jewish Tribune":—

"With reference to your letter dated 25th August, 1935, I am to state that my Government too has confirmed my statement made to you some time ago, with regard to the Jews who are Afghan subjects and those who have recently immigrated into Afghanistan and their discrimination from each other from the point of view of Nationality; as according to the Afghan Law of Nationality, the recently immigrated Jews could not be called as Afghan Jews. No discrimination is made between Jews immigrated in Afghanistan and other foreigners living in Afghanistan. The reports of the Jewish persecution in Afghanistan are baseless.

"As regards your request for sending a deputatioin to Afghanistan, sponsored by a representative Jewish body to investigate the condition, I am directed to state that it is not considered necessary that such a deputation should visit Afghanistan for this purpose," Signed A. Rahman, Consul for Afghanistan.

"Tribune's" Reply

Acknowledging this letter on December 6th, the following reply was sent:—

"I am very sorry to note from the last paragraph of your letter that your Government refuses to allow a deputation to visit Afghanistan with a view to obtain first hand information about the condition of the Jews in that country as your Government maintains, as already stated by you, that reports of Jewish persecution in Afghanistan are baseless.

"It is a great pity that the Afghan Government has refused permission to a Jewish delegation to visit the country since this would have gone a long way to ease the mind of the Jewish people and to discount the frequent reports that are being disseminated about anti-Jewish persecution in the country. A great opportunity has been missed and it is unfortunate that the fair name of Afghanistan should be allowed to be associated with Jewish persecution.

Why Refuse Deputation?

"The proposed delegation would have issued an independent report which would have been considered authentic. You will appreciate that by the refusal of our request greater colour is lent to the reports which continue being received of anti-Jewish persecution in Afghanistan. Considering that your Government emphatically denies these reports, it is difficult to understand why you refuse to allow a deputation to visit Afghanistan. When we discussed the matter with you the last time we saw you, you gave us to understand that the climatic conditions of Afghanistan influenced your Government to arrive at its decision of not allowing a deputation to visit the country.

"As Managing Editor of the "Jewish Tribune" and special correspondent of the "Jewish Telegraphic Agency," I now approach you for a visa for Afghanistan for myself and I hope you will be so kind as to comply with my request at an early date."

No reply was received to this letter and on January 12th, 1936, the Consul was informed that if the request for a visa was not granted in the course of that week it would mean that he did not intend to grant same. No reply has been received up to that time.

FUTURE OF KING EDWARD VIII

"Will Marry English Girl Of High Culture"

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Miss Ann Maritze, well-known astrologer, has read the stars to discover what fate hold in store for the new King Edward VIII.

She has been able to cast an accurate horoscope for the "Sunday Referee" in which she forecasts the future of the King and of Great Britain during his reign. According to her reading King Edward VIII will make a happy marriage. The planets, moving along their appointed paths across the night sky at Windsor on June 23, 1894, wrote that the new-born baby future Prince of Wales—would marry an English girl of high culture and intelligence and endowed with great sympathy and understanding.

October of this year, April of next year or the autumn of 1938—these are the times the stars have appointed for the marriage of the King. Through this marriage an heir to the Throne will be born.

The new King is destined to travel less as Edward VIII than he did as Prince of Wales. He will visit the Continent occasionally, but none of his visits will last long.

He is the first King of England to travel by air. The stars declare that the air is quite safe for him.

Edward VIII's accession to the Throne marks the beginning of a new era of prosperity for Britain, greater than anything the country has known for the past forty years.

His reign will be long. For the first eight months certain political difficulties will arise.—United Press

PULMOVIGOR

For all conditions of LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHITIS, LENGITIS, ASTHAMA, TUBERCULOSIS and for breakdown after Influenza, Dangue, etc. There is no better product on the market than PULMOVIGOR. For it contains in its preparation not only the tonic ingredients but ingredients antiseptic in their effect as well. Try a Bottle of 10 Oz. and CONVINCE YOURSELF.

Made in France.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-12.
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26, Custom House Road, Fort,
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In this uncertain world, Life Assurance Business conducted on sound lines is the chief anchor or safety for the investor. It is also the best means of future provision, not to mention its other advantages.....

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SOME SPECIAL FEATURES:—

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The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—293, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay
ATTRACTIVE AGENCY TERMS.

MAKE LUCKNOW CONGRESS A SUCCESS

Rs. 2 Lakhs Wanted: Appeal For Funds

Gopinath Srivastava, Chairman, Publicity Dept. A. I. N. Congress, in the course of an appeal says:—

It was in December, 1899 that the Congress met in Lucknow for the first time to hold its Fifteenth sessions under a spacious Pandal in Shahmina grounds. For the first time probably, three hundred Moslem delegates, from Lucknow alone, attended the Congress those were the days when a section of the officialdom had taken a hostile attitude towards the Congress. Referring to this section, in tones passionate and vibrant, that sturdy Patriot of Lucknow.

Bansi Lal Singh uttered, "You are foreigners in the country. You do not know and, from your exclusive way, cannot know the mind of the people."

It was in the year 1916, that the thirty-first sessions of the Congress was again held in Lucknow in the beautifully decorated pandal at Charbagh, when Pundit Jagat Narain Mulla, whom a merciful Providence has still spared to us, welcomed the delegates as Chairman of the Reception Committee. No more to-day, alas, are those two stalwarts, Gokarannath Misra and A. P. Sen, to whom was due the success of the sessions in mean degree. Just twenty years after, during which period the attitude of the Government has become more and more stiff as the national consciousness became more and more expressive, the Indian National Congress will meet again for its forty-ninth sessions; with that idol of Nation Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru as President.

SELECTION OF SITE.

The extensive grounds behind the D. A. V. High School at Aryanagar, Aishbagh, has been selected for the site. The total area, 72,00,000 sq. feet will soon be converted in a busy, beautiful and remarkable colony, throbbing with life and pulsating with enthusiasm with a 120 ft. high tri-coloured Nation Flag planted in the middle. A specially built pandal, accommodating 60,000 people; an enclosed area of 4,00,000 sq. feet showing through manufacturing process, charts, diagrams and practical working, the march Khadi and village industries have made under the guidance and inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. The aesthetic side has also not been ignored and there will also be a Picture Gallery which is being prepared under the directions of that reputed Artists, Nand Lal Bose of Shantiniketan.

MODEL VILLAGE.

There will also be a model village as also 2,000 trained volunteers doing duty night and day, beautiful huts accommodating about a thousand delegates coming from all parts of the Country; a net work of water pipe laid and thousands and thousands of bulbs glittering in the night with well-lit, and tidy thoroughfare bearing the names of the martyrs in the cause of the nation; a kitchen serving food to 5,000 people a days all these will be there in Motinagar, the nagar named after that prince among patriot, Pundit Motilalf Nehru, who breathed his last in this city.

WANTED COUPLE OF LAKHS.

All this will require money—nothing less than a couple of lakhs. It is the duty of the Province, particularly of Lucknow, to find the money. That is only possible when every citizens contributes his or her mite. And why should they not? The Congress is after all theirs. And what greater and nobler mission the Congress could have placed before it than—to see India Free, to see her hold up her head among the Nations, to see her sons and daughters respected everywhere, to see her worthy of her mighty Past, engaged in building a mightier Future.

All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary of the Collections Committee. Those who are not yet members of the Reception Committee should get themselves enrolled now. The Collections Committee is also selling higher class Visitors' Tickets of Rs. 500, 100 and 50 and they can be purchased now.

New Gland Discovery Restores Health Youth & Vitality

PROFESSOR VONOROFF'S gland operations for rejuvenation showed to the world for the first time the way by which men could regain lost vitality and vigour of youth. Soon after tha came the discovery of Okasa the well-known gland-hormon treatment discovered by the famous scientist, Professor Lahusen of Berlin.

Now comes the news that recent researches conducted by the Hormo-Pharma laboratories in Berlin have led to the discovery of new gland substances of greater activity and therapeutic value. These new gland substances have been incorporated in Okasa which in its present form is decidedly the most reliable, prompt and sure means of treatment for lost vitality, rundown health, weak nerves, weak heart, weak brain and memory. A few days' use of Okasa will thoroughly convince you that this unique hormon product is what it is claimed to be.

The Truth in Your Horoscope

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

Your reading will be prepared by Tabore, India's most famous Seer, for many years private Astrological adviser to Royalty and the Elite. Simply send your full name, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss.), address and birth-date (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself, and 4 as. stamps to help defray cost of advertisement, postage, stationery, office etc. expenses. Tabore believes in fair dealings and so if you are dissatisfied with the Reading and return it, he will refund you your money in full. You will be amazed at his remarkable accuracy. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No Personal interviews; all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 334-E), Upper Forjett Street, BOMBAY VII.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 26 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Starting from Lal Baug, a large number of unemployed youths paraded on Monday important streets of the city and ended by holding a public meeting at the Azad Maidan. The processionists photographed at Dhobi Talao in front of the Parsi Ambulance Headquarters.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Armed with a gambling warrant, the Byculla Police conducted a raid last night in consequence of which two persons, Sawalram Pandurang and Ismail Abdulla were arrested.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered the extension of their bail period till the 15th instant.

Ismail Mohomad and Ibrahim Mohomad were arrested last night by the Dongri Police, in connection with a gaming raid conducted in room No. 3 on the 2nd floor of a building at Mutton Street.

A number of Satta and Race betting slips and Satta and Race literature were seized. Also cash to the value of Rs. 43/5/9 in addition to marked coins were recovered.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who allowed the extension of their bail period till February 18.

Id Mubarak a man with 8 previous convictions who had been out in the market at Abdul Rehman Street to purchase a wristlet and is alleged instead to have forgetfully walked away with one of the wristlets he had selected from a shop without paying for it, was put up on a charge of theft before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day. He was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused denied the charge and characterised the complainant's story as false. He stated he had purchased a watch from the same shop about a month ago.

The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's story and convicted him. Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur in the course of his order observed the last sentence he served was for 18 months, it did not apparently do him much good and therefore sentenced him to undergo 24 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Standard Company Fails To Prove Charge Against Agents

A judgment, of interest to oil vendors and agents, was delivered by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court to-day when he acquitted Jayantilal Chunilal Mehta, Ramkrishna Sadoo, two servants, and Ratilal Mehta, proprietor of an oil shop at Sandhurst Road.

Jayantilal, an apprentice, it was alleged by the Standard Oil Company, sold two four-gallon tins of inferior oil as mobil oil for Rs. 20.

The Company admitted that no conditions for the sale of the tins were imposed by them. The dealers could break open the four-gallon tins and sell them in loose quantities. And in the market the vendors generally sold one kind of oil in the tins of another kind and company.

The Magistrate held that the Company ought to find out some better means of protecting themselves from any deception of the kind alleged in the case.

"NO SYSTEMATIC FRAUD."

It had to be proved, the Magistrate observed, that there was a systematic breach of trade mark, and whether the accused sold inferior oil in the tins of the Company in a manner calculated to make the public believe that it was the oil of the Standard Oil Company.

When the shop of the accused was searched on February 10, 1935, several empty tins were found, and hence it could not be said that the alleged fraud was committed systematically.

The defence stated that the accused had committed offences three years previously and had been warned by the Company.

As the agents had not discontinued this practice, they said, this prosecution was launched.

After examination of the circumstances the Magistrate held that the prosecution failed entirely. He therefore acquitted Jayantilal.

The other two were also acquitted as they were not present at the time of the alleged offence.

Bhiwa Sitaram Shetye and Krishna Baloo Nhave were arrested last night by the Byculla Police for having accosted and inflicted wounds on the back of one Narayan Vithal Parab.

The facts of the case are that yesterday at about 3 p.m., Parab was walking along Connaught Road, when both the accused along with another man named Arjun, accosted him.

Accused Nhavi and Arjun caught hold of Parab's shirt and hands, while the accused Shetye is alleged to have inflicted two incised wounds on his back, causing Parab to drop unconscious near the Victoria Garden. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Shetye and Nhavi were placed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered them to be remanded into Police custody till the 19th instant.

A domestic servant who it is alleged stole a diamond ring and absconded was arrested by the Colaba Police on Monday night. The ring was recovered from his possession.

The complainant Mrs. B. Netscher missed a ring on Monday and suspected that it must have been robbed by her servant one Saka Bansi. The servant was found missing and a complaint was made to the police. After inquiries the police traced the accused and found, it is alleged, the diamond ring in his possession.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered the accused to be remanded in custody till February 25.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on the body of Rajaram Yeshwant, aged 32, residing at Chinchpokli who was on the 26th of January last, seriously injured due to having been knocked down by a motor lorry No. Bom. 7322, driven by Rama Kundaji, on Parel Chawl Road.

A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner's jury, who held that the driver should be exonerated from all blame.

A verdict of "death from heart failure," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of Stambhoo Shetty who shortly after having drunk a bottle of sodawater, was found to be dead.

It was reported that on the morning of the 27th of January last at about 3-30 a.m. one Shambhoo Shetty aged 25, went over to the Hind Mata Hindu Hotel at Thakardwar and drank a bottle of soda. He then slept at the same hotel. At 8 a.m. the hotel keeper made the tragic discovery that the man was dead.

The strange aspect of the case led the police to think at first that it was a case of suspected poisoning, till the medical analysis eliminated all doubts. The cause of death was certified to be heart failure. A verdict in accordance was delivered.

Wadilal M. Shah Apologises And Expresses Regret For Untrue Handbill

The cases of defamation and extortion filed by Mr. B. G. Horniman against Wadilal M. Shah came to an end to-day in the Court of Chief Presidency Magistrate when the accused apologised and admitted there was no truth in any of the allegations made by him in the defamatory leaflets of the complainant published by him.

Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur in marking the cases as compounded, observed the accused had acted very wisely in apologising, for if he had failed to prove the allegations, the punishment would have been very severe.

When the case was taken up to-day, Mr. Shah for the accused told the Court that the accused wanted to tender an unqualified and unconditional apology to Mr. B. G. Horniman and to withdraw the statements contained in the handbill. He admitted there was no truth in the statements.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Horniman if he would accept the apology and withdrawal at this stage.

Mr. Horniman stated that he had no intention of being vindictive, but if the withdrawal was unconditional and unqualified he was willing to act on his Worship's suggestion.

The Magistrate then made the following note:—

"Accused expresses his regret and gives an unconditional and unqualified apology to complainant for hurting his feelings and distributing the defamatory leaflets complained of. He says that there is no truth in any of the allegations made by him. He undertakes not to repeat them in future."

Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas with Mr. Vasudev Upadhyaya, who appeared for the complainant, remarked that if the accused had accepted the Magistrate's suggestion to take this course at the outset much time and trouble of the Court would have been saved.

His Worship agreed and remarked that Mr. Horniman had shown a magnanimous attitude. He also remarked to the accused's pleader that if he had proceeded in the case and failed to justify the allegations the punishment would have been very severe.

MOVE TO CHECK SMALLPOX

Ship Passengers Asked To Carry Vaccination Certificates

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Health Officer of the Port of Bombay has informed all Shipping Companies and Booking Agents in Bombay that as Smallpox has already been declared as epidemic in Calcutta and is on the increase in Bombay and other parts of India all intending Overseas passengers should be notified that in view of the possibility of smallpox becoming epidemic in Bombay or other parts of India, it is possible that restrictions will be placed by Overseas Port Authorities on ships arriving from Indian Ports, and such restrictions will certainly be incurred if the ship in which they tarvel becomes infected.

In order to avoid delay and inconvenience both to them and to the ship passengers are therefore strongly advised to be re-vaccinated if they have not been done within the past two or three years, and to provide themselves with a certificate to the effect that this has been done on the date specified therein.

Furthermore in view of opinions expressed at certain Regional Health Conferences (League of Nations) as to the desirability of certificates being countersigned it would be advisable to have the certificate so countersigned by a Cantonment Health Officer, Civil Surgeon, Port Health Officer, District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health, Director or Assistant Director of Public Health, or Chief Medical Officer of Railways' if the certificate has not been signed in the first instance by such an Official.

Opening Bihar and Orissa Provincial Industrial Exhibition at Patna, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa spoke at length on the value of exhibitions in creating markets. He made special reference to Bihar cottage industries which were well-known in Europe and England and expressed the opinion that the present exhibition would bring craftsmen and trader closer.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL REJECTS APPLICATION

Execution Of Puttan Hussan Fixed For February 18.

Messrs. Manilal, Kher and Ambalal the Solicitors who have been acting for the relatives and friends of Puttan Hassan who was condemned to death for the murder of Ramjan Ali, a Rent Collector, have received an intimation that Puttan Hassan's application for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council has been rejected.

The letter of the Government of Bombay states that a cable to this effect has been received from the Secretary of State for India and that the execution has been fixed for Feb. 18.

Puttan Hassan is lying in Thana jail.

ELIMINATING SUFFERING OF POOR

Move To Convert Homeopathic Dispensary Into Hospital

Started in the year 1919, the Bombay Homeopathic Medical Association has been built up and nourshed with the personal zeal, service and sacrifice of its members, and to-day occupies an enviable position in the public welfare activities of Bombay.

This Institution whose offices are at Setna Building Princess Street, invite the co-operation of the general public in their future plans to convert their charitable Dispensary into a modest and well equipped Hospital in a suitable locality, and to house a College on the primises, and thus to further this noble work of eliminating the sufferings of the poor and needy.

The public are earnestly required to take a charitable interest on this most worthy cause

The Madras Cricket Association will present M. J. Gopalan, the Madras and Indian cricketer, with the ball—suitably mounted—with which he met with such phenomenal success against the Australian touring team last week.

USE OF CARS FOR VOTERS

Small Causes Court's Ruling On Issue Raised By Shamdasani

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, gave his decision on Monday on one of the issues raised in the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated candidate, challenging the validity of the election held in August last from the "B" (Mandvi) Ward of the Bombay Municipality of Mr. Alarkhia Aba Alaiya Seth, the successful candidate.

The issue was whether the respondent was guilty of corrupt or illegal practices in view of the allegations made by the petitioner that the respondent spent money lavishly on motor cars, workers and refreshment and further that the presence of Pathans, 'mavalis' and 'dadas' intimidated Hindu voters.

The Judge held that the petitioner had miserably failed to prove any one of the allegations made on this issue and gave his decision against him.

"There being no statutory provision" continued the Judge, "of employment of conveyance for conveying the voters to and from the poll, as in England, such employment 'ipso facto' would not affect the validity of an election, unless such a conveyance is used for influencing the vote of the elector in which case it would be incompatible with the freedom of election

"I do not see the justice of a rich candidate being allowed the use of a fleet of private cars and a poor candidate being deprived of the use of hired cars. Even in Council elections it is a well known fact that hired cars are used under a camouflaged. A rule that differentiates between the rich and the poor is not compatible with the purity of elections".

Weavers Refuse To Work When Denied Assistance Of Spare Man

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The strike of 800 weavers of the Spring Mills situate at Dadar continues.

The grievance of the weavers is in regard to the dispensing of the assistance of one man which the weavers used to get while attending four looms. Each weaver who used to attend four looms was given one spare man to assist him. The management discontinued this practice recently and the weavers struck work as a protest.

They held a meeting on Monday evening where a resolution was passed not to resume work till the demand of the strikers was agreed to.

POSTAL DEPT. APPOINTMENTS

Major Angelo To Act As Postmaster-General, Bombay

"The Gazette of India" announces the following appointments:—

Mr. J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E., I.C.S., Senior Deputy Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, is granted leave on average pay for eight months out of India with effect from March 17, 1936.

Mr. C. D. Rae, C.I.E., O.B.E., Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, is posted as Senior-Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, vice Mr. Booth.

Major A. Angelo, O.B.E., Postmaster-General, is transferred from the charge of the Bihar and Orissa to the Bombay Circle, as a temporary measure vice Mr. Rae.

Khan Bahadur Ramzan Ali, M.A., Officiating Deputy Director-General Postal Services, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, vice Major Angelo.

Mr. F. T. Peters, B.A., Deputy Postmaster-General, Madras Circle, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director-General, Postal Services vice Khan Bahadur Ramzan Ali.

Indian Medical Service

The undermentioned appointments are made:—

To be Lts. (on prob.) December 27, 1935; Willie McNeill Nablock, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., with seniority from December 27, 1934; Hector James Gibson, M.B., Ch.B., with Seniority from December 27, 1934; Philip Arthur Hubbard Timothy Philip Mulcahy, B.A., Francis Eugene McLaughlin, Edwin Herbert Wallace, M.B., Ch.B.

The King has asked the Irish Free State High Commissioner in London to express His Majesty's sympathy with President de Valera in the death of his son Brian following a riding accident in Phoenix Park, Dublin on Sunday.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 10 POINTS DOWN

Traders Cautious Pending Final Legislation

GOLD STEADY AND SILVER WEAK

Wheat Easy And Linseed Dull

BOMBAY, February 11

On Tuesday cross rates moved downward.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened easy but prices improved thereafter to decline again. Traders were very cautious pending final legislation and on account of prevailing uncertainties in Washington. The tone was easy.

GOLD STEADY AND SILVER WEAK

London gold was steady but silver was weak.

WHEAT EASY AND LINSEED DULL

Wheat was easy. Linseed was dull. Jute and rubber were steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES

In the London Stock Exchange after early activity the enquiry slowed down. Giltedged securities came under some selling pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb 11

Previous closing	10.59
To-day's opening	10.49
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	10.49
Difference	—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb 11

Previous closing	5.70
To-day's opening	5.69
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.68
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 194

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 11

After showing hesitancy early in the session cotton displayed better sentiment on moderate trade demand and local support but the activity generally continued restricted by prevailing uncertainties in Washington. Meanwhile the disposal of Government holdings tends to create caution pending final legislation.

Trading in July commenced at 10.49 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool advices and liquidation but thereafter the market rallied on good trade buying and covering under the influence of which July improved to 10.56 which however attracted some selling although the undertone remained very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.49 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

March	(11.19/11.19) 11.21/11.21
May	(10.84/10.82) 10.78/10.77
July	(10.56/10.56) 10.50/10.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 11

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March	(5.84) 5.82
American May	(5.77) 5.74
Egyptian March	(8.79) 8.66
Egyptian May	(8.62) 8.50

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 11

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 195-4 and Rs. 194 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 194-4 with New York futures about 5 points down.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Feb 11

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged at about yesterday's rates. Coals were unchanged. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous sugars and electricals continued steady. Government securities opened firm but eased off slightly as the session advanced. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent loan 1951-54 103/6; three and half per cent paper 97/3; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/14 small odd lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 113 odd lot; four per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 109/5 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad ordy 392; Bengal Central 9/12; Reserve Bank 129

Railways: Howrah Amta 115 ex div.

Coals: Bengal Nagpur ordy 29/8; Equitable 35/8; North Damuda 2/12

Jutes: Anglo India 394; Barnagore 128/8 small lot; Birla 13 small lot; Delta 304 small lots; Fort Gloster 450 small lots; Gourepore 611/8; Gourepore pref 133 small lot; Howrah 49/6; Howrah 'A' pref 143; Kamarhatty 497; Kanknarrah 404; National 21; Orient 169 small lots; Reliance 65.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/2; Bengal Telephone ordy 18 small lot; Bengal Telephone pref 13/15; Bhagalpur Elec 9/4 small odd lot; Jubbulpore elec 13/4 small lots; Patna elec 19/5; Rawalpindi elec 22/12; Upper Ganges 12; Burn and Co. ordy 266/8; Burn and Co six per cent pref 126; India General Navigation ord 94.

Sugars: Basti 226/8; Carew and Co. 21/4 small lots; Murree Brewery 218 small lots; Raza 13/15; Rohtas ordy 13/8; Rohtas pref 135; South Behar ord 16/4; South Behar pref 150.

Debentures: Five per cent 1949/59 Bombay Municipal 116/4; Five and half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 100/4; four and half per cent 1961/86; Clive Building 101; six per cent 1955/85 Calcutta Port Trust 131/8; five per cent 1958/88 Calcutta Port Trust 116/10, six per cent Ganganagar Industries Ld. Bikaner (Mortgage) 97.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 11

Previous closing	5.01 3/4
To-day's opening	5.01 3/8
To-day's closing	5.00 1/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 11

Previous closing	5.01 9/16
To-day's opening	5.01 7/16
To-day's closing	5.00 1/8
Difference	—.01 7/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 11

Previous closing	74.97
To-day's opening	74.94
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 7/16 but thereafter became easier and fell to 5.01 3/16 subsequently again improving to 5.01 5/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.00 1/8.

Franc opened at 74.94 and continued practically steady at 74.94.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.88

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 11

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	20d.	19 13/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb 11

Gold per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 11

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 11

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 3/8) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.96) 37.92
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93
London on Milan	(62.15) 62.18
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 11

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/13, 49/12 and 49/8. There was moderate activity on scattered buying but later developed some easiness on liquidation and disappointed bulls selling which was further accentuated by easier London cables and closed quiet at Rs. 49/7, 49/5 and 49/2.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/3 and 34/9/3. The market was rather quiet and featureless with prices moving in a narrow margin but prices generally kept steady and closed at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/11/6 and 34/9/6.

Gold further improved to Rs. 34-12-6, 34-12-6 and 34-10-6 late at night.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 11

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 70 3/4 and May 70 5/8. Prices gave way under liquidation and local selling but subsequently developed steadier tendency on some scattered local buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 11

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.96 3/4. Prices declined on the absence of support and commission house selling influenced by discouraging outside advices.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 11

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£203 1/2 buyers £203 3/4 sellers Steady) £206 1/2 buyers £207 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Steady) £15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 1/2) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-6 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2 1

SILVER CABLES.

Bombay, Feb 11

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"Little general selling. India small buyer. Market quietly steady."

JUTE.

New Crop February March (£19 1/4 buyers) £19 1/8 sellers

Dunlop February (£23 sellers) £23 sellers.

Lightning February (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/4 paid and value) 7 1/4 paid and buyer

April June (7 3/8 paid and sellers) 7 3/8 paid and value

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay February March (12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£11 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal February (£15 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 11

	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	4	5	3
Wheat September	4	5	9
Linseed May	7	5	0
Linseed September	7	8	3

The market was quiet.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb 11

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7	4	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	5	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	4	9

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb 11

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. 2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	2,458	140,500
Central India	3,275	122,850
Barsi and Nagar	1,122	84,700
Hyderabad Gaorani	542	16,900
Berar	3,762	140,989
Central Provinces	583	45,217
Total Oomras	11,742	551,156
Dholera	367	33,118
N W Provinces	262	50,536
Rajputana	439	36,400
Sind-Punjab	3,837	265,524
Broach	503	7,339
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,726
Westerns Northerns	...	15,992
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,028
Persian	...	8
American	1,341	18,398
Egyptian and African	202	101,685
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	18,693	1,099,419

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 6th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	3,394	174,357
Japan and China	9,669	448,483
Coast Ports	...	12,577
Up-country by Rail	...	94,122
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China		
Japan	...	46,172
Total	13,063	775,711

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 11

London market	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-15-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£34-17-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£35-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£39-10-0
New York market—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 37-10-0

Tone: Firm.

Profit-Taking In Stock Exchange

GOOD RISE IN INDUSTRIALS AND INTERNATIONALS

Wheat Easy But Tin Firm

STEEL SHARES HEAVILY BOUGHT IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, February 11

On the Stock Exchange profit taking caused fluctuations in several more active sections although some good rises were recorded in industrials and internationals.

The prospectus is published of 3 1/2 million 3 1/4 per cent central electricity board stock issue price being 103.

On commodities markets wheat continued easy on absence of demand. Tin again appreciated owing to a squeeze in the cash position.

Wall Street opened firm. Steel shares were again heavily bought.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, February 3,	£97 5/8
Tuesday, February 4,	£97 1/2
Wednesday, February 5,	£97 1/2
Thursday, February 6,	£97 1/2
Friday, February 7,	£97 5/8
Monday, February 10,	£97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 11

3-30 p.m.

Markets were firm at first but the slackened afterwards. Giltedgeds were dull and easier. Industrials in general and home-rails were rather irregular on recent rise inducing profit taking. Oil shares were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/8) £117

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-0) 23-0

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5

Hydro Electric (£9) £9

Musical Industries (28-4 1/2) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (45-0) 44-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (37-6) 37-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (121-9) 122-9

Realisation 1939 (£90 1/2) £90 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (41-0) 41-0

University Ordinary (31-7 1/2) 31-7 1/2

Ford Motors (34-9) 34-9

Cable Wires (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

British American Tobacco (129-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2

Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 155-0

P and O S N Company Defd (22-0) 21-9

Distillers (102-6) 103-6

Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-0

British Celanese (14-0) 13-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (58-9) 58-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 25-0

Inter Nickels (48 3/4) 49 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 11

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £98

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116) £116

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-9) 21-9

Donara Tea (43-0) 42-6

Empire of India Ceylon (30-9) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-6

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-9

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-3) 34-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-10 1/2) 63-0

Burma Corporation (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 65-6

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/2) £13 1/2

Goddar New (£10) £10

Moddar New (57-6) 58-1 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (12-6) 13-1 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Anglo Iranian (90-0) 90-7 1/2

Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 92-6

Mexican Eagle (12-1 1/2) 12-6

Shell Transport (90-7 1/2) 91-3

Royal Dutch (£33 1/2) £33 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£53 1/2) £53 1/2

L M Ford (£22 5/8) £22 1/8

L N E R Defd (£6) £6

Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £23 7/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 3/4

London Board G Stock (£105 1/2) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 11

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 57 7/8) dol 58 1/4 Ex Div

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 1/4) dol 31 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 52 1/4) unquoted

U S Steel Preference (dol 121 1/2) dol 126 1/2

The Exchange will remain closed tomorrow.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 11th day of February 1936.

Broach (B.T.)	Fully Good Quality Vaidas April-May	1935-36
10-30		Rs. 197/8
12-30		Rs. 196/4
2-30		Rs. 195/12
4-30		Rs. 195/8
	April-May	
Highest		Rs. 198/8
Lowest		Rs. 195

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-2-36	6090000	3816000
Receipts yesterday 10-2-36	13000	7000
Exports to date 10-2-36	4307000	3126000
Stock at Ports 7-2-36	2512000	2771000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-2-36	2196000	738000
Stock at Liverpool 7-2-36	752000	902000
Visible Supply 7-2-36	6499000	6302000
Quantity in sight 7-2-36	10361000	6627000
Quantity out of sight 7-2-36	6968000	5643000

SETH GOVIND DAS' RESIGNATION

Mahakosal Congress Committee Urges Reconsideration

JUBBULPORE. Feb 11.

At a meeting of the Mahakosal Provincial Congress Committee, which met here under the chairmanship of Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, 7 out of 14 members attending, the Committee decided not to accept the resignation tendered by Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., from his office in the Committee and resolved to urge him to reconsider his decision.

The Committee also decided to locate the head office of the Provincial Congress Committee at Raipur to facilitate the work of the President.—United Press.

Messrs. Siddiqui Ahmed Abdul Kadar, proprietor of the Royal Jubilee Restaurant, Station Road, Sholapur, and Farid Ahmed Sahib, proprietor of the Islami Hotel Goldfinch Peth, Sholapur, were prosecuted before the first class City Magistrate, Sholapur, under Sections 4 and 20 of the India Telegraph Act 1885. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each on the 29th January and 8th February, 1936, respectively.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, February 11.

The British steamer S.S. Jalaveera of 3039, Reg. Tons, Capt. J. V. Griffiths, Arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Cochin, and Calicut, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

H. M. T. Dorsetshire of 5920, Reg. Tons, Capt. C. Fountain, Arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with Troops.

The British Oil Tanker, s.s. British Dominion of 4141, Reg. Tons, Capt. J. S. Davies, Arrived from Abadan, Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co., Ltd.

The Italian Steamer Col-di-Lana of 3702, Reg. Tons Capt. G. Gerolimich, Arrived from Trieste via Venice, Brindisi, Fort Said, Aden, and Karachi, Agents Lloyd Triestino.

The British Steamer Nurjehan of 3379, Reg., Tons, Capt. J. V. Smith, Arrived from Rangoon via Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore and Marmagoa, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, February 11.

The British Steamer s.s. City of Corinth of 3424, Reg. Tons, Capt. G. V. Harris, Sailed for Barcelona, Antwerp, and Liverpool via Port Said, Karachi and Bhavnagar, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.

The Japanese Steamer s.s. Mantai Maru of 4259, Reg., Tons, Capt. H. Maruyama, Sailed for Karachi, Agents O. S. Kaisha.

The British Steamer Barpeta of 1892, Reg. Tons, Capt. W. Dewhurst, Sailed for Basra, via Verawal, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

The British Steamer Clan Macvicar of 3621, Reg. ts. Capt S Y Strange, Sailed for Bhavnagar, Verawal, Navlakhi, Kundla, Marmagoa, Calicut, and Cochin, Agents James Finlay and Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, February 11.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 11-2-36:—

S.S. Elysia, (G.T.Co.) for Europe, Ports.

M. V. India, (L.T.) for Port Said, London and Hull.

S.S. Col-di-Lana (L.T.) for China Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Wildenfels, (L.E.) for Europe Ports.

S.S. Nurjehan (T.M.) for Bhawnagar.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, February 11.

S.S. Weldenfels for Antwerp.—140 bags gum J. Montu and Co.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—25 bags cassea E. Mulji and Co.; 34 bales cotton rags C. Nanalal and Co.; 54 bales cottons rags Jani and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 bundles henna leaves S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 372 bags m. seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 1400 bags castor seed K. Dewchand and Co.; 1280 bags groundnut K. Dewchand and Co.

S.S. India for London:—36667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 2408 bags linseed Ralli Bros.; 4753 bags gr. oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—30667 bags groundnut Ralli Bros.; 18060 bags linseed Ralli Bros.; 2037 bags gr. oil cake Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Corinth for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton V. Bros.

For Liverpool:—20 bales wool raw E. Mavji and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist waste C. Jairam and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—49 bales wool D. Abraham and Sons; 20000 packets myrabollams C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 4000 packages myrabollams C. Mehta and Co.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 230 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.

For Glasgow:—990 bags massoor Ralli Bros., Ld.

S.S. Glenmoor, for Liverpool:—181 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 3500 bags gr. oil cake N. Keshore and Co.; 125 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.

For Manchester:—500 bales cotton A. Clayton and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 50 bales cotton twist waste Barot Bros., and Co.; 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Linbenfels for Hamburg:—38 cases opium Thomas Cook and Sons.; 110 bales cotton V. Bros.

For Bremen:—110 bales cotton V. Bros

For Baurgas:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 packets gr. oil cake A. Oomerbhoy and Co.; 27 bales wool E. Mawji and Co.; 150 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Alexandretta:—60 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. Atlantic Maru for Kobe:—100 tons old iron A. Popatlal and Co.; 50 bales cotton K. Devchand and Co.; 300 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

For Osaka:—150 tons old iron A. Popatlal and Co.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.; 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton V. Bros.

For Yokohama:—700 bales cotton V. Bros.

For Osaka:—600 bales cotton V. Bros.

S.S. Chokoh Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T. M. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 300 bales cotton A. Podar and Co.; 300 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 500 bales cotton L. Rawji and Co.; 500 bales cotton M. Amersey and Co.; 1200 bales cotton N. Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 11.

S.S. Conte Verde, agents L. T. from Genoa and Trieste:—514 bundles ply wood; 51 cases lamps; 39 cases machinery; 70 carboys. hydrogen peroxide; 5 cases german silver wire; 5 cases elect. goods; 13 cases shoes; 10 cases hemp twine; 74 cases elect. bulbs.

From Marseilles:—70 cases vermouth; 100 bags mineral waster.

S.S. City of Shanghai, agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from New York:—1574 cases lub. oil; 50 cases transformer oil; 375 cases lub grease; 27 cases leather goods; 35 cases mach. and parts thereof; 50 bundles ice cans; 15 cases ice cream freezers; 23 bales rubber tyring; 200 cases auto parts.

From New York:—10 cases vaseline; 6 cases dental cream; 15 cases insecticide; 19 drums garden seed; 124 cases playing cards; 71 packages batteries; 78 cases lithographic stone; 45 cases elect. goods; 66 cases wheat flakes; 10 cases typewriters; 668 bales old newspapers; 485 rolls roofing paper; 25 crts. asphat shingles; 34 cases medicinal solution; 11 bales cotton piece goods; 20 drums caustic soda; 27 cases motion pictures; 90 cases medicines; 65 cases refregerators and parts thereof; 159 bales cotton fents; 127 bundles h. lanterns; 144 cases radio sets; 115 cases motor truck and chasses.

From St. Johne:—47 boxes auto parts; 33 cases canned goods; 320 bags aspestons fibres; 39 loose motor car tyres; 40 packages motor cars; 145 packages motor truck and chasses.

From Alexandria:—151 bales cotton.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb. 10.

May	2.37 —1.
July	2.40 +1.
September	2.41 unchanged
January	2.16 unchanged.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 11

Groundnuts February—	
Opening	Rs. 7-5-7 1/2
Highest	Rs. 7-6-10 1/2
Lowest	Rs. 7-5-7 1/2
Closing	Rs. 7-6-10 1/2
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	Rs. 38-5-0
Highest	Rs. 38-6-6
Lowest	Rs. 37-14-6
Closing	Rs. 38-5-6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	Rs. 6-11-4 1/2
Highest	Rs. 6-12-6
Lowest	Rs. 6/11/4 1/2
Closing	Rs. 6/12/6
Cottonseed May—	
Opening	Rs. 19/15/0
Highest	Rs. 20/3/6
Lowest	Rs. 19/13/6
Closing	Rs. 20/2/0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

March	72d.
May	72d.
July	73 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 10.

May	dol. 0.97
July	dol. 0.88 3/8
September	dol 0.87 3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Cwts.
Wheat	40,222
Linseed	19,055
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	1,364
Gingellyseed	615
Poppyseed	259
Groundnuts	18,278
Castorseed	373
Rice	8,013
Myrabollams	3,252
Cottonseed	2,256
Gram	1,472
Joowar	285
Barley	689
Bajree	947
	Tons.
Coal	650

Re-opening Of Sales Of Pool Cotton

Operators Await Washington Developments

MARKETS DULL AND FEATURELESS

Traders Tired Of Continuous Doubts

Cotton markets were again dull and featureless. Markets lack life and traders are tired of continuous doubts regarding disposal of Pool Cotton and adoption of new Agricultural Plan.

Private Cables received here state that Mr. Oscar Johnston will open bids on Wednesday for the sale of the Pool Cotton.

There is utter absence of any inclination to operate although most of the private cables advise purchases of new crop months on the theory that present prices are reasonable.

In the absence of any official plan, it is too early to form any reliable opinion and we think it safe to be out of the market for some time.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The New York Cotton futures market was potentially strong on Monday and prices registered a rise of few points despite the fact that traders were not disposed to extend their commitments either way in view of prevailing uncertainties regarding the new cotton plan and taxation. There was moderate buying in March against sales of July. It is said that Mr. Oscar Johnston will open bids for sale of Pool Cotton on Wednesday. It is believed that these bids were invited from prospective buyers for 75,000 bales and perhaps this is done with a view to test the market.

Pending definite news regarding the disposal of Government cotton, crop control and inflation decision we think it better to have limited interest although prices of distant months appear comparatively cheap. The supply position is unknown and we think opinions are of no value at the moment.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with July 10.56. Under scattered buying prices improved 5 points during the first hour from the opening level and July was quoted 10.61 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was steady buying for March against sales of July which resulted in irregular prices movement and the market closed at a rise ranging from 9 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 11.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 7 points to unchanged. Spot Cotton prices were raised 8 points at 11.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with July 5.72 under Bombay and Continental buying against light hedging. Later on there was scattered liquidation and hedge selling which were absorbed by trade support. The market fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.12d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady on Monday with a moderate enquiry and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. At the close March was quoted 5.40. May 5.38 and July 5.31.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and price movement was irregular. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 7 points down with Spot cotton 10 points lower at 9.54. Sakels futures closed 4 to 7 points down and Spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 7.24d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

On Monday the Alexandria cotton futures market was somewhat easy, on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 4 to 9 points with March 15.22. Ashmouni Contracts lost 11 to 8 points with vve option quoted at 12.60.

Political developments are daily showing new aspects and last week we were told that owing to snow storm no decision was taken on the Agricultural Plan. The Smith Bill was postponed and inflation vs. taxation decision is not reached. The only fact we know is that the Bankhead Act is done away.

Pending further developments we think it dangerous to have too much interest in the market as we believe that it will be difficult to raise cotton prices. Ten cent may be reasonable for the new crop but without having any idea about the acreage we believe 10 cents may prove to be too dear. Government measures exert important influences on cotton prices we cannot afford to be blind.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (11-16 a.m.)	10.61+04
N. Y. July Lowest (10 a.m.)	10.56—01
Liverpool July Highest	5.72+.04
Liverpool July Lowest	5.69+.01

Messrs. Langley and Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market lacks life. Traders tired of continuous doubt. Sentiment about fifty fifty trade practicably only offtake. Spot situation increasing difficult. Firmly believe purchases eventually prove profitable.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

No grower contract sign-up expected under new plan; merely, Government offer specified compensation for cooperation.

America:—Sales still below output. England and Continent:—Unchanged.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Present difference between Liverpool Upper July and Liverpool Upper November is 47 points. We suggest selling near and buying distant. Think difference is likely to narrow.

Liverpool.—Market quiet. Opened good on Bombay buying but declined on disappointing American cables. Market awaiting Washington advices. Bearish.

New York.—Market quiet pending Washington developments relative farm and tax programme. Spot houses bought March and sold July.

Messrs. Drannan and Co., have received the following cables:

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Market was firm with little offering with operators awaiting developments in Washington. Moderate trade buying of March.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Pricefixing meets scarcity of contracts. Fundamental conditions appear sound for the long distant pull. We are inclined to favour the purchase of new crop.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, February 10.

March	11.26+09
May	10.85+03
July	10.59+02
October	10.32+01
December	10.32+04
January	10.35+05
Middling Spot	11.75+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, February 10.

March	11.19+07
May	10.81+02
July	10.56
Middling Spot	11.50+08

NEW YORK.
New York, February 10

New York 10-55 A.M.—

March	11.20
May	10.83
July	10.58

New York Noon Call—

March	11.23
May	10.84
July	10.59

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York February 10

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the continent	8 000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 10

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

March	8.76
May	8.58
July	8.41
October	8.31
November	8.18
January	8.06
F. G. F. Spot	9.34

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, February 10.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received to-day the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Pow and Lt. Common	10
Amer. Pow and Lt. 5 p.c. P.A.	45
Amer. For Power Common	8
Amer. For Power Gold D	80
Amer. For Power 7 per cent P	39
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	70
Amer. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	97
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	99
Columbia Gas	16
United Corporation	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	18
American Tel. and Tel.	171
Western Union Telgm	87 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	59
New York Central	35 1/4
Erie R. R.	15
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R.R.	125
Bethelehem Steel	55
United States Steel	55 1/4
American Smelting	64
Int. Cement	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	49
Montgomery Ward	40
Anaconda	30 3/4
Kennecott Copper	34
Ford Mortors of Canada 'A'	25
General Motor	58 1/4
Packard Motor	9
General Electric	40
Atlantic Refining	33
Plymouth Oil	15
Socony	16
National Distillers	29
Hiram Walker	33
Du Pont de Nemours	146
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	36 1/2
American Radiator	24
Alaska Juneau	16
Stewart Warner	20
Sun Life of Canada	500

Total Business 2 1/2 million.

U. S. Steel Corporation shipped in January 720,000 tons finished steel.

No. TVA. decision. Market strong; Steels firm.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 97 May 112 July 132 at Cross Rate 5.01 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 197/8—Liverpool May 5.77 Rs. 53 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/August 199—Liverpool July 5.70 Rs. 49 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 197/8—New York May 10.85 Rs. 42 1/4 at Cross rate 5.01 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 199—New York July 10.59 Rs. 33 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 3/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 1/2; Highest 199 3/4; Lowest 195 1/2; Closing 197 3/4

Broach J/A. Op. 197 1/2; Highest 201 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 199 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 179 1/4; Highest 181 1/2; Lowest 179 1/4; Closing 180 1/4

Oomra May Op. 178 1/2; Highest 180 3/4; Lowest 178 1/2; Closing 179 1/4.

Bengal March Op. 140; Highest 141; Lowest 140; Closing 140 1/4.

Bengal May Op. 137 1/2; Highest 138 1/2; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 137 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 12

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 20 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. 6

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, February 10

February	5.88+02
March	5.85+02
April	5.81+01
May	5.77+01
June	5.73+01
July	5.70+02
August	5.62+02
September	5.56+03
October	5.48+03
November	5.45+03
December	5.44+01
January	5.43+03
February	5.43+03
Middling Spot	6.12+05

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.72
October	5.50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, February 10

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.17
Fine (Good Staple)	5.32
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.47
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.61
Bengal—	
Good	3.90
Fully Good	4.00
Fine	4.12
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.26
Fine	4.38
Superfine	4.50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, February 10.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116
Consols 2-1 2 per cent	85-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	108-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	106 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/69	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	117-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	103
National Bank o India	45-1/2
P. & O Banking Corporation.	10
	Nominal

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate	267 1/4
Banks selling T T	265 1/4
Banks buying T T	262 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 10th instant	5.01 5/8
Japan/London 11th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 11th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 11th instant	1/4
Shanghai/London 11th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 10th instant	74.97

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton futures market will remain closed on Wednesday the 12th inst. being "Lincoln's Birth Day".

10th instant	29.40 1/2
London/Switzerland 10th instant	15.15 1/2
London/Berlin 10th instant	12.30 1/2
London/Stockholm 10th instant	19.39
London/New York 10th instant	5.01 9/16
London/Amsterdam 10th instant	7.29 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Firm.
Gold 8th instant	£7-0-8
Gold 10th instant	£7-0-6
Silver London Ready 8th instant	Closed
Silver London Ready 10th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 8th instant	Closed.
10th instant	20
Silver New York Ready 8th instant	Closed
10th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 8th instant	9/16 p.c.
10th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 8th instant	5/8 p.c.
10th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London February 10

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London February 10

T T London on:—

New York closing rate	5.01-9/16
Paris	74.97
Berlin	12.30-1/2
Madrid	36.16
Amsterdam	7.29-1/2
Brussels	29.40-1/2
Milan	62.18
Berne	15.15-1/2
Prague	119.50

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, February 10

Wheat Rozario Sents Fe nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo nominal.

Wheat South Australians Feb. sellers 30/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, February 10

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 7/0

C & F Bombay:—

Feb./Mar. Nominal per cwt. 6/9

C & F Karachi:—

Feb./Mar Nominal per cwt. 6/9

SEEDS
London, February 10

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Feb sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £13-2-6.

Repeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. ton Feb./Mar. sellers £12-2-6.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Feb./Mar sellers £12-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, February 10

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Feb sellers 26/4-1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt May/Aug. seller 26/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, February 10

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-5/16 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Unlike yesterday there was a marked absence of any support and under heavy selling pressure prices declined to-day. There was considerable professional buying and covering which raised prices to Rs. 200 for Broach A/M. delivery but to-day there being no equivalent response from America, all buyers withdrew and considerable selling was in visible which in the absence of any support depressed prices. The market looks like fluctuating irregularly but we do not look for any big change.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at 198 and Broach J/A. delivery was quoted at Rs. 199/8. There was considerable selling which depressed prices to Rs. 195/12 and to Rs. 197/4 respectively for the principal Broach contracts. The undertone of the market was easy. Increased selling further depressed prices to Rs. 194/12 but Liverpool was only one point down against expectations of unchanged quotations. The local market was quiet but steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 195/4 with Liverpool 2 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	195 0 0
Broach J/A	196 12 0
Oomra March	178 4 0
Oomra May	177 4 0
Bengal March	139 4 0
Bengal May	136 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Feb 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	149	145	141	138
Punjab	...	149	145	141	138
Oomra No. 3	190	187	184	181	...
C P No. 1	205	202	199	196	...
C P No. 2	197	194	191	188	...

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Feb 11

93 Moon Mill Jaora 191

150 Moon Mill Khargone 190

104 Moon Mill Suzalpur 192 1/2

107 Kotak and Co Bodvad 4 on

106 Bombay and Co Vambori 4 on

50 P Crystal Aligarh 11 on

90 Andarsan & Co Pandurna 12 1/2 on

200 Andarsan and Co Hansi 13 on

200 Andarsan and Co Hissar 13 on

72 Bombay and Co Basim 186

63 Volkart Bros Lasur 3 on

79 N Rajaram Raver 184

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	155
Bengal Fine	...	151
C. P. 1 Fine	...	197/199
C. P. 2 Fine	...	191/193
Arvi Fine	...	192/194
Ellichpur Fine	...	187/189
Berar Fine	...	184/186
Khamgaon Fine	...	186/187
Mulkapur Fine	...	181/183
Khandesh Fine	...	177/181
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	181/183
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	185/187
Mathia Fine	...	171/176
Broach Fine	...	199/202
Punjab/American	...	207/212
Sindh-American	...	207/212
Cambodia	247/252	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	217/222	...
Compta Good	217/222	...
Westerns	207/217	...
Kampala	304/307	...
Jinja	292/294	...
New Manza	...	282/287
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	239/241
Surat-Navsari	...	247/249

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yesterday London gold prices were reduced by 2d to £7-0-6 London-Paris Exchange was 4 points down at 74.97. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 9/16 in London and 5.01 3/4 in New York. London silver prices were 3/8d. up to 19 15/16d on Indian and speculative buying. The Montreal market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 30 to 15 points while New York spot silver was quoted unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

Shanghai T. T on London opened to-day at 1-2 7/16 unchanged with quiet but steady tendency.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered selling. Magh delivery opened at Rs. 49/11. and declined to Rs. 49/9. The market was steady at this level with a limited turnover.

The gold ring was also quiet under scattered liquidation and prices declined about half anna from the opening level. The futures much depends upon inflation possibilities in America and we think it advisable to unload all holdings.

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready gold	34	11	0
Magh delivery	34	11	0
Fagan delivery	34	9	0
Ready silver	49	11	0
Magh delivery	49	9	0
Fagan delivery	49	6	0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb. 10.

March	45.45+.15
May	45.50+.20
July	45.60+.30

LONDON SILVER
London, February 10

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
London, February 10.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz	£7/0-6

LONDON METALS
London, February 10

	£
Copper Braziers	49
Yellow Metal	40-1/4
Speiter Hard Indian Brands	14
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	203-1/4

Scattered Buying And Selling In Tata Steel Shares

MARKET DULL AND FEATURELESS

Utter Absence Of Outside Business

Bombay, Feb. 11.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady to-day and improved few points under scattered buying but as soon as the demand was satisfied prices assumed sagging tendency on long liquidation. The improvement attained during the early part day was lost during the middle of the session. Towards the close there was a marked absence of any important business and the market was dull.

Except Tata Steel Shares, there was no important business in other sections owing to continued absence of outside business. Even Steel Shares fluctuated on inter-Bazar trading.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 552/8 and after advancing to Rs. 556/4 declined to Rs. 546/4 and closed at Rs. 548/12. Tata Steel Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 147/4 and Rs. 146, Bombay Dyeing shares improved to Rs. 682 but later on declined to Rs. 675 on long liquidation.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

100	Ahm. Advance	281 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	165 10
100	Central India	232 8
100	Colaba	121 4
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	158 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	53 2
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	195 0
250	Laxmi	585 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	41 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Century 165 168 165/10

Bom. Dyeing 678 682 680 677

Kohinoor 196 194 195

Central India 233 235 231 232/8

New Great 110 109/6

Simplex 65

Swadeshi 154 155 152

Bundi 24/2 34/4

I. Cement 435 433 434

Punjab 24/4 24/2 24/4

Shahabad 448 447

Andhra 1618 1622 1617 1620 1617/8

Tata Hydro 166/4

Tata Power 1541 1545 1538 1540

Tram. Ord. 150/15 151/4 151/9

T. Steel Dfd 552 556 553 548 547 548/12

T. Steel Ord. 146/8 147/4 146/4

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 165/8 166 165/12

Bellapur 167 169 168 167/8

B. Steam 270

B. Burma 392 395 391 392

50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	109 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	267 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	152 8
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1250 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 12
25-50	Central	34 6
500	Imperial	1552 8
125-500	Im. Contry.	331 4
50-100	India	131 0
100	Reserve Bank	130 12
5	Union	5 4 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 4
70	Gwalior	114 6
160	Indian	434 6
40	Katni Def.	1990 0
100	Katni Ord.	356 4
75	Okha	248 12
10	Punjab	24 4
100	Shahabad	447 8
70	United	114 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	42 4
200	Oriental	4655 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old.	161 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1,617 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	151 9
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1,540 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahm. Prantij	880 0
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	94 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	77 0
100	Mandra Bhon	96 8
100	Pachora Jamner	93 4
100	Sara Sirajgunge	94 8 X. D.
500	Tapty Valley	776 4

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	31 0
30	Tata S. Def.	548 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	193 12
50	Belapur Sugar	167 8
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay-Burma	392 8
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-8-0
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	95 0
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 97/6
3 1/2	per cent G P N Settlement 97/6
3	per cent 1941 104/8
3	per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 107/2
4	per cent 1943 109/14
4	per cent 1960/70 112/4
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 118/12
5	per cent 1939/44 109/7
5	per cent 1940/43 111/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 101/11

TAX-FREE

3	per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/10
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/14
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 108/11

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4	per cent B P T 1974 107
4	per cent M Deb 1974 106/12
5	per cent M Deb 1959 116
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6	per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2	per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/8 and improved to Rs. 97/8/6. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 97/3 but again rallied to Rs. 97/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.
London, Feb. 10.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stering Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 7/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 5/8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£2 15 0
London Tin Corporation	0 8 7½
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Electric Industries	2 5 6
Attock Oil	1 8 0
Associated Portland Cement	3 12 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 5 7½
Ooregum Gold Mining Ordinary	0 18 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 18 6
Marconi International Marine	1 17 6
Callender's Cable and Constn.	4 3 0
General Electric Ord.	4 0 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 5 6
International Rlys. of C. America dol	5.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 10½
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	0 3 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 6 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 14 3
British Treasury Bills (3 mouths)	0 10 4
	27% p.a.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 8th February	17,481
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,080,726
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	944,660
Increase	136,066

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb. 11.

The Sampin market remained closed to-day.

30	Premier Construction	75 4
25	Tata Oil	14 15

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1435 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,517 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	188 12
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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1936

Living Death That Populates India

HORRID SIGHT OF MASS MISERY

Poet Tagore Deprecates Govt.'s Indifference

PLEAD FOR MAKING EDUCATION A LIVING THING

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered an address on "Ideals of Education" in connection with the Bengal Education Week at Senate House on 8th inst. Dr. Tagore said:—

"In the educational structure of our country, the provision of a stairway between its lower and upper floors has been left out of its plan from the very beginning. Thus the lower storey has borne the burden of the upper storey overhead but has not been able to use it. The occupants of the former have to pay for the latter, but cannot avail of it.

That education is a living, not a mechanical process, is a truth as freely admitted as it is persistently ignored. It is but a sign of partial paralysis, a disease peculiar to barbarism, if the upper classes alone are properly fed and taught and flourish, while the society as a whole remains indifferent to the lower classes being half or wholly starved.

LIVING DEATH.

"In the western world the scarcity of the means of livelihood has become acute. The anxiety and generosity displayed on that account both by the leading men and Governments of the countries there is a thing quite unknown in the case of the patiently suffered hunger of our people here. But few of our countrymen get two meals a day, and the rest, laying the responsibility for their emptiness on an unkind fate, do not for long avoid slipping off the narrow path of their livelihood into death. Had there been any way of measuring misery despondency, incapacity for exertion, liability to disease, we should have seen how death mocks at life from one end of the country to the other, a horrid and excruciating sight. No free civilised country can remain passive in the fact of such condition, as is evident in so many places outside India.

"The same is the case with education. No civilised society can tolerate the soul-destroying barbarity of a miserly irrigation of the popular mind, such as can enable knowledge to penetrate but a few inches of its upper layer putting at least a thin veneer of intellectual life over the stony inertness of the vast desert beneath. And I cry shame on the cruel fate that compels India to submit supinely to such a plight.

RUSSIA'S MIRACLE.

"In the present age, countries that are unable to give and take the products of culture, fall behind in the race, remaining bound to their own corners. No cultural country has dared to risk such fate on the ground of lack of funds. When I was in Russia, its new Government had but eight years of life behind it, most had been taken up by disturbances due to constant revolutions, leaving them neither leisure nor money. And yet, within the short time remaining the wonderful speed with which education has spread through the masses of their vast country, appears to be nothing less than magical to the luckless inhabitants of India.

"India is the only country outside babarism that has a bare 8 or 10 per cent of literacy. Oxford and Cambridge have their universities. So have certain places in India. It is however, only the outside resemblance of the latter to the former that makes us jump to the conclusion that they belong to the same class. Oxford and Cambridge do not mean only these, they mean England itself, and in this lies the truth. Our Universities have stopped at the limit of their boundary walls.—but that is not because of their immaturity. We do not mind a child being short of stature, but one in whom there is not the potentiality of full growth cannot claim kinship with a line of grenadiers.

BRICK AND MORTAR.

Those who brought their system of education along with their Government into our country, even then we find boastfully trying to delude us, and themselves, with the display of erection of brick and mortar. Some time ago I read in a newspaper the speech of a Governor of a province, when laying the foundation of a university in which he said that education did not consist merely in acquiring knowledge, but in doing so within a respectable building. Our objection is, when we are informed that funds do not permit of making swords of a better material than wood, that it is waste of money to make the scabbard of steel. According to our eastern notions of value, we do not believe it to be necessary for the vessel to compete in excellence with the nectar it contains. That which is truly great in itself does not need outward display to be made to appear great.

COSTLY GOVERNMENT.

"While our economic condition remains much the same, or becomes worse, we have taken to copying standards from countries where there is not the same discrepancy between the display and the means behind it. Just imagine that in this country ridden as it is with preventible disease, the expenditure on sanitation has to be curtailed for lack of money; and adequate funds cannot be set free for wiping out the shameful stigma of an all-pervasive ignorance. That is to say, the measures for removing the deficiencies that are dragging us to death's door are as feeble as the people themselves have become. And yet the cost of our Government is even higher than that of much richer countries, and the expenditure on the external paraphernalia of education for exceeds that on teaching proper.

STORNG ARM NEEDED.

The least attempt to tinker with our official educational machine requires any amount of hammering, for which a strong arm is needed. Such strength of arm had Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, and he succeeded in moving our university so far as to declare that however proficient in English a student of Bengal may be the completion of his education would involve a knowledge of Bengali.

So I urge that instead of waiting and waiting for the best possible condition to precede, it is better to make a start forthwith even though the result be less perfect, just as we are content to plant a sapling that merely bears the promise of the full grown tree, a promise that will be more and more fulfilled as it approaches maturity.

"In England they used to hang people for stealing. The penal code of the University is still more severe entailing capital sentence for failing to steal. For what else but theft can we call the filching of a degree by memorising a book without understanding its contents—how is that any better than carrying the book itself into the examination hall, hidden in one's clothes? But it is not those who pass whose fate I deplore, so much as of those who fail. Cannot some other means be provided, even if less showy, for testing their knowledge, just as for those who find the Howrah bridge closed, the ferry service, or at least some kind of licensed country boat is still available?

VERNACULAR MEDIUM.

Pleading that English ought to be studied by Indians is second language, Dr. Tagore urged that instruction should be given through the medium of vernaculars.

One of the chief functions of education is the training to express one's thoughts and feelings through language. This give and take between within and without is necessary for a healthy mental life. But if that has to be done through a foreign language, it becomes like trying to act a play with a mask over one's face. The creation of literature is in no case an easy matter, and to begin to do so in a foreign language has a permanently crippling effect. As for me, I was fortunate to gain the joy of expressing and adorning my sentiments in my own language. That is why it is so clear to me how proficiency in the mother tongue gives later the courage and ability to master and wield a foreign tongue as well. I feel certain that if I have been successful in hiding from English-knowing people my shortcomings in that language, if I have been able to make good use of such scraps of it as I happened to pick up whilst playing truant, that was because in childhood my mind attained its full development by virtue of the unadulterated fare of my own language, rich in nourishment as well as in the life-giving magic provided by the Creator himself.—A. P.

EXPLOSION SENSATION AT LUCKNOW

Two Injured Sequel To Bursting Of Barrel

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

Considerable commotion was caused for a while in Narhi area locality adjoining Hazratgunj last evening when the report of an explosion just like that of a bomb was heard on the road and two passers-by were found to have received serious injuries.

Policemen on duty rushed to the spot and discovered that a person had exploded an iron barrel by filling it with explosive matter. As a result of the bursting of the barrel iron pieces flew in all directions causing injuries to two persons who were immediately rushed to the hospital.

The police arrested the offender who it is said often used to frighten boys by exploding barrels.—A.P.

RAISE STANDARD OF MARATHI LITERATURE

Baroda Conference President's Plea

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 11.

Prof. Atre, dramatist of Poona, in his presidential address to the 4th Session of the Baroda Marathi Literary Conference emphasised the need of blending idealism and realism in literature and urged the raising of the standard of Marathi literature.

After discussions on topics like technic in literature parody in poetry and writers personal influence the Conference concluded.

Karachi Merchants Protest Against Hitler's Speech

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI: Feb. 11.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's resolution, condemning Herr Hitler for his latest pronouncement on Indians was passed by the Indian Merchants' Association.

DARING SIND OUTRAGE

Dacoits Raid Villages And Shoot Down Inhabitants Who Resist Attack

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

A report from Nawabshah states that nine dacoits armed with guns and other weapons, raided last evening for four hours, four villages situated close to each other, but four miles from the nearest police post. The villages are Khairorind, Muradalirind, Showkatrai and Jethanand.

The villagers offered stout resistance upon which the raiders were alleged to have fired, killing two and wounding three villagers. Armed police were rushed to the spot.

POSED AS CONSTABLES.

Further reports state that the dacoits posing as constables entered the village and demanded a search of the victim's house on the ground that he possessed an unlicensed gun, but looted ornaments and clothes valued at a few thousands. While trying to escape with the booty the owner challenged them, at which he was fatally assaulted with an axe. Neighbours came to his rescue but were kept at bay by gun-fire.

The entire locality is strongly guarded by the Police and warnings have been posted at police stations.—A.P.

NEW "SHAHIDGUNJ DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Police Take Extraordinary Precautions

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Maulabux, the first dictator of the new Shahidgunj movement, who had been staying in the Badshahi Mosque since Friday last, was arrested in the early hours of this morning. A police party entered the Mosque and arrested Maulabux and Yusubul Hassan both of whom were wanted by the police.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS

Extraordinary care had been exercised by the police in arresting Maulabux early this morning While he and hundred of his companions were fast asleep at 4 a.m. the police removing their shoes entered the Mosque put out the lights and posted men on all the minarets in view of the declaration by Maulabux that he would jump out from one if the police made an attempt to arrest him. They entered his room and arrested both Maulabux and Yusubul Hassan.

An alarm raised by them awakened others who if is alleged made a show of resistance but the police hurried away with the arrested persons in a waiting car.

Five others were also arrested for attempting to resist the police. One hundred Muslims continue to be in the Mosque but the police have withdrawn.—A.P.

Benefits Of Aga Khan's Visit To Sind

KARACHI: Feb. 11.

During his brief stay in Sind His Highness the Aga Khan was responsible for 200 marriages among his followers.—United Press.

28 WOMEN DROWNED

Ferry Boat Overturns In Mid-Stream Due To Over-Crowding

ELLORE, Feb. 11.

News has been received here from Bhimavaram, seventy miles from Ellore of a sad drowning tragedy resulting in the death of 23 women by a ferry-boat overturning in midstream.

It appears that a party of coolies consisting of 36 women and 2 men employed for transplanting in paddyfield boarded the ferry-boat, in spite of the ferryman's protest that the boat could not carry so many at a time and themselves towed the boat which was fastened with a rope to the other bank. Owing to strong current the rope broke and the boat capsized in midstream.

Two men managed to swim ashore and rescued nine women of whom eight survived and one died. The rest found a watery grave.

The district collector and other officials have proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

DEATH OF BARODA MILLOWNER

BARODA, Feb. 10.

The death occurred last evening at his residence at Sayajanagar of Seth Chimanlal Girdharlal Zaveruxmichandwalla, a prominent mill-owner commercial magnate, after a short illness. Seth Chimanlal was for several years President of the local Mill-owners' Association and was also President of the State Co-operative Institute.

BHAWALPUR GRIEVANCES

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

A largely attended public meeting convened by the Hindu Mahasabha, Hyderabad, Sind, passed a resolution sympathising with the Hindus of Bhawalpur State and requesting the state authorities to redress their grievances. The meeting also prayed His Excellency the Viceroy to institute an enquiry into the matter.—A. P.

HIGH COURT FOR ASSAM RECOMMENDED

SHILLONG (ASSAM), Feb 11

Mr. Cunningham, who was deputed to formulate a scheme for a High Court for the province of Assam, has submitted his report recommending that Assam should have a High Court with three Judges.

Regarding the scheme for establishment of a separate University for Assam, it is learnt that the work will be finished early and a report submitted towards the end of this month.—United Press.

Plea For Reverting To Old Postal Rates

KARACHI: Feb. 11.

In a memorial to the Secretary, Government of India, the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi, suggest that considering the surplus in the postage charges, during the last year, the Government should announce in the next budget the re-introduction of old rates, namely half-anna post card and one-anna cover, half-anna book post, etc.—United Press.

Harijan Huts at Bandra, the insanitary condition of which has remained unattended to by the local Municipality, though repeated complaints have been made regarding the same for the past two years and more. There are over 90 of them, situated at a very low level and amidst filthy surroundings. In the "Harijan" Mahatma Gandhi drew the attention of the Municipality to the plight of the occupants of these huts, but so far nothing has been done to ameliorate their lot.

NO ROOM FOR DHOTIWALLAS

Simla Y. M. C. A's Refusal To Accommodate M. L. A. Raises Storm In Assembly

NEW DELHI, February 11.

The Assembly met to-day to consider non-official resolutions.

During the question hour, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Sardar Mangal Singh and Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon put a number of questions relating to Iraq.

Sir Aubrey MetCalfe informed that no Indians in Iraq were under final notice to quit, but the question of renewal of permits to stay arises from time to time under the Iraq Residency Law to which all foreigners are subject, irrespective of Nationality.

About 4,500 Indians have failed to register themselves with Consular Authorities. The adverse effect on Indians as a result of the New Labour Law in Iraq has formed the subject-matter of diplomatic representation.

POLITICALS AND DETENUS

Series of questions were asked by Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, about the political prisoners and detenus. The Home Member in reply told Mr. Chatterjee that of the state prisoners, now under detention, action has been taken only against one person after his acquittal by the court. Action has also been taken against one other person after the criminal case against him had been withdrawn.

Sir Henry Craik further stated that there are 74 state prisoners detained under Regulation 181 and four under Madras Regulation II of 1819. There are none under Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827. Those state prisoners will be detained, so long as their detention is necessary in public interest.

TERRORISTS TO BLAME

When asked by Mr. Chatterjee as to the reason of continued detention of Bengal State Prisoners, the Home Member said that there are at present 17 Bengal State Prisoners, eleven of whom are detained under provisions of the Regulation III since the end of November 1931, and the remainder since beginning of January 1932 on the ground of their terrorist activities. They are detained because Government are satisfied that their release would strengthen the Terrorist Movement. Their cases were reviewed periodically in accordance with the requirement of Section III of the Regulation, but as the terrorist movement still continues, it has not been found possible to make any relaxation or change in the form of restraint imposed.

Sir Henry Craik told that no information was available as to the number of persons alleged to be political criminals killed in any fight between them and the military force during the last thirty years, province by province, and where and when they occurred.

The same reply was given to Mr. Chatterjee's inquiry as to the number of riots, province by province, in which firing was resorted to by the Military during the last ten years and the number of persons killed.

The Home Member undertook to inform the House of persons detained under Provincial Regulations as State Prisoners since 1905, and the period of their detention province by province.

DETENTION AFTER ACQUITTAL.

Some supplementary questions were asked about the detention of State Prisoners after acquittal by the Court. Sardar Sant Singh inquired why was the Criminal case against a State Prisoner withdrawn.

Sir H. Craik: The Tribunal was dissolved on account of the tremendous delay that was being caused.

Sardar Sant Singh: After acquittal or discharge of the man by the Tribunal, why was he detained as a State prisoner?

Sir H. Craik: Because of the danger of terrorism.

Seth Govind Das: Are there any non-Indians among State prisoners?

Sir H. Craik: Yes, certainly.

Seth Govind Das: Are they kept here under request of their countries.

Sir H. Craik: That does not arise.

Following Sir Henry Craik's reply, as to the number of State Prisoners under Regulation Three and Cognate Regulations, Sardar Sant Singh, inquired: Has there been any change, either decrease or increase in persons detained under Regulation III?

Sir H. Craik: There has been decrease of two persons.

Y. M. C. A. INCIDENT.

Mr. Satyamurthi put a number of supplementary questions to Sir Henry Craik after his reply to Doctor Rajan about the refusal of permission by the Simla Y.M.C.A authorities to a Member of the Assembly to stay in that institution.

Sir Henry Craik said the Government has seen the Press comments on this matter, but has no other information. No subvention is made by the Government of India to the Y.M.C.A., but probably there have been instances, where a special grant was made for a particular purpose. He was not prepared to give an undertaking that Government would not give the Y.M.C.A. any assistance in future.

Seth Govind Das inquired: "Are the Government aware that this gentleman was refused admission, because he put on Indian costume?

Sir H. Craik: I have no information, except what appeared in the Press and everyone can get at it.

NO ROOM FOR DHOTIWALLAS.

Prof. Ranga: As the gentleman involved in this case, will the Government take it from me that it is a fact that the authorities refused admission on the alleged ground that I was wearing a dhoti and not European clothing.

Sir H. Craik: I am prepared to take that from the Honourable Member.

Doctor Rajan. Why then the Government should not institute an inquiry into the conduct of the Y.M.C.A., authorities?

Sir H. Craik: It is not a Government institution.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Will Government make inquiries and ascertain whether the facts as stated are correct or not before they make up their mind one way or the other as to whether they should be given subvention or not?

Sir H. Craik: No.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why not? Why should Government assist an association which discriminates against Indians in their own land?

Sir H. Craik: It is a matter of argument.

Mr. Satyamurthi: It is not a matter of argument. Why should Government refuse to take up the matter with the Y.M.C.A. and ascertain the statement made on the floor of this House that he was denied access, because he wore Indian costume?

Sir H. Craik: The question has got nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why should Government give any more help out of the tax-payers' money to an institution which refuses admission to Indians in their own land.

Sir H. Craik: Government helps many institutions, but does not interfere with their internal management.

Mr Satyamurthi: Is it the policy of the Government to help associations which discriminate against Indians on account of their race or dress?

Sir H. Craik: No.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Why then Government does not give an undertaking that it will not help the institution?

The President at this stage closed further supplementary questions.

MORE PUBLICITY OFFICERS

Mr. Ananta Sayanam asked the following short notice questions:—

1. Is it a fact that Govern-

(Continued on page 9, col. 6.)

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